

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,312

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1974

Established 1887

Sadat Views Syria As Ready to Reach Accord With Israel

RABAT, Morocco, Jan. 23 (AP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today he believes Syria is ready to conclude an agreement with Israel for a military disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces.

Bonn Is Said To Double Bid To EEC Fund

Regional Unit Aids Depressed Areas

BONN, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Apparently trying to avoid a Common Market split over a proposed regional fund to help the EEC's poorer areas, West Germany today offered to double its proposed contribution to the fund and to a fund of 1.4 billion marks of account over three years.

The accepted value of an EEC unit of account is \$1 at the rate existing before the December 1971 Smithsonian currency agreement.

At present, exchange rates, this corresponds to a contribution of about \$386.5 million to a fund of about \$1.8 billion.

The sources said the new West German proposal would be discussed at next week's meeting of the Common Market's foreign ministers and would mean France would forgo any benefits from the fund.

The proposed \$1.8-billion fund, about half the amount Britain originally demanded, would be used mainly to benefit depressed areas of Britain, Ireland and Italy, the sources added. They would get the same amount of aid as specified in the original EEC proposal.

Offer by Telephone
The sources were unable to say how the other eight EEC countries reacted when acting West German Foreign Minister Hans Apel telephoned them this afternoon with the offer.

The new offer was a "token of West Germany's feeling that the Community is still worthwhile," the sources said.

In December, Britain proposed a fund of 3 billion units of account. Bonn rejected this, and Britain retaliated by vetoing a West German proposal for a Common Market energy stand.

Italy, also pressing for a bigger fund, took similar action to block the second phase of economic and monetary union from coming into force as planned, on Jan. 1, until the fund dispute was settled.

The regional fund and this second phase have to be the next major steps towards the unity West European leaders pledged in their 1972 summit of October 1972. Bonn now expects these votes to be dropped if the new proposal is accepted, the sources said.

"In very crude figures, we are proposing that we pay in something over 300 million units of account, and the French around 200 million," the sources said.

The rest would be distributed among the other seven members of the Community. "But we have made clear that this is our final offer," the sources said.

Palestinians Hold Protest in Camps Against Accord
BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (AP).—Several hundred Palestinian refugees, escorted by uniformed guerrillas carrying rifles, demonstrated for three hours inside their camps today against the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli disengagement pact.

"Today, a disengagement with Israel tomorrow, embassies for Israel in Arab capitals," the demonstrators shouted through bullhorns.

They condemned the disengagement as a prelude to formal recognition by the Arabs of the state of Israel and "abandoning the Palestinian struggle to reclaim their homeland."

Syria has hitherto refused to negotiate with Israel or to take part in the Geneva talks. In addition, both sides have been unable to agree on negotiations for an exchange of prisoners held since the October war.

Mr. Sadat said there was "complete solidarity" among the three Arab countries with parts of their territory under Israeli occupation—Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

He asserted that Egypt would never sign a separate peace with Israel, nor abandon "one inch of its territory or the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

He paid tribute to the mediation efforts of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who, he said, "has worked for three and a half months to achieve peace in the Middle East."

He said Mr. Kissinger had helped to bring about an important change from the "fightful policy" pursued by the late President Lyndon B. Johnson. "At one time, the United States blindly followed Israel," he said.

Now, though still supporting Israel, it is more interested in safeguarding world peace.

"The United States is now truly playing the role of a world power," Mr. Sadat added. "I hope this policy will continue. Every time the United States takes a positive step, we will match it with a positive step of our own, with the aim of finding a solution to the greatest problem in the world today."

He said that when the Geneva talks resume, all parties directly concerned, particularly the Palestinians, must be represented. The Geneva conference can then take up the "basic questions" concerning a solution of the Middle East problem, he added.

Discussing the negotiations leading up to the disengagement on the Egyptian front, Mr. Sadat said he was prepared to allow the Israelis to keep a temporary enclave on the west bank of the Suez Canal, but the Israelis refused to withdraw all their forces to the east bank because their position on the west bank was untenable.

Asked whether Egypt would now reopen the Suez Canal, he said that "it will be done when Egypt decides to do it."

Moscow Resumes Fahmy
MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Soviet leaders assured Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today of their full support for Egypt's position at all stages of Middle East peace negotiations, an Egyptian spokesman said.

Mr. Fahmy met three and a half hours at the Kremlin with Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

From Wire Dispatches
BEIRUT, Jan. 23.—Protestant militant legislators whose demonstration at yesterday's opening of the Northern Ireland Assembly produced a brawl, marched out of the Assembly today and said they would not return.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, who led the Protestant walkout, said that "the three loyalist leaders decided they would say to the world, 'We do not want any part of the Assembly.'"

"The executive will now be working in conditions set up by the British Army. This is the only way we could bring home to the people that our democratic rights are being taken away," he said.

The hardliners, who comprise about one-third of the 73-seat legislature, charged "traitors and murderers" at the moderates as they fled out of the chamber at Stormont Castle.

Traded Punches
The protest by the hardliners was in marked contrast to the brawl they initiated yesterday, when they traded punches with moderates before being ejected by security guards.

Political observers said that the newly elected leader of the Protestant-based Unionist party, Harry West, was behind today's calmer protest. They reported that he was shocked by the tactics



PULLING OUT—Israeli soldiers dismantle barbed-wire fences in the divided city of Suez this week as part of Israeli withdrawal from the western side of the Suez Canal.

Egyptian Wounded Moved

Israel Begins Withdrawing Equipment West of Canal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Israel started withdrawing equipment from forward areas on the west bank of the Suez Canal today and allowed the transfer of 300 wounded Egyptians from Suez city to hospitals in Cairo, the military command said.

A UN spokesman said that six wounded Egyptian prisoners of war will be repatriated by the Israelis tomorrow morning at Kilometer 101.

The spokesman did not give any details about how and when they had been captured by Israel, but said the wounded were taken prisoner during clashes since the exchange of prisoners of war last November.

Other UN sources estimated the number of Egyptians in Israeli hands at several dozen but fewer than 100. They said they did not know the number of Israelis in Egyptian hands, if any.

The newspaper Haaretz said that Israel had rejected Syrian proposals for the disengagement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Moves were also under way to return the bodies of as many as 335 Israeli soldiers killed in the fighting and to allow Israeli search parties to comb Egyptian-held areas for more corpses, Israeli officers said.

The officers said that captured Egyptian installations west of the waterway would be left intact, including a large airfield at the old British base of Fayid.

But all traces of Israel's methods of deployment would be eradicated in case they might be used again.

According to the disengagement timetable set by the chiefs of staff of both sides, Israeli troops will move from positions near the port city of Adabiya to north of the highway and open the roadway to civilian traffic.

Israeli and Egyptian officers meeting at the Kilometer 101 marker agreed that positions evacuated by Israeli troops would be taken over by UN Emergency Force troops then turned over to the Egyptians six hours later, the national radio said.

It said the decision was made to keep the soldiers from coming into contact with each other.

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No Israeli Plan To Build a New 'Bar-Lev Line'

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Israel will not build a new "Bar-Lev Line" in the Sinai Desert.

The word came today from former Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, whose name was given to the line of bunkers and other defensive positions that Israel built along the east bank of the Suez Canal after the 1967 war.

The "Bar-Lev Line," which took the brunt of action during the war of attrition along the Suez Canal between 1968 and 1970, was quickly overrun by the Egyptian Army at the start of the October war.

Gen. Bar-Lev, now Israel's Minister for Commerce and Industry, said on television yesterday that Israeli forces in the Sinai would not require heavy equipment and trucks "as there is no plan to build another Bar-Lev Line."

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Tax Requests
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The tax lawyers said the industry makes little use of the depletion allowance abroad because it has other means of reducing its U.S. taxes on foreign earnings—chiefly the credit oil companies get for taxes paid to foreign governments.

The President has proposed reducing that credit, but a Treasury analyst said the proposed reduction will be relatively small.

No 'Large Sum'
The analyst, who declined to let his name be used, said: "I would not expect on the basis of either of these proposals that any large new sum of money would start flowing into the Treasury" in oil taxes.

The companies, he said, "will still have plenty" of foreign tax credits left, and will still end up paying only minimal taxes on their foreign earnings.

In addition to his legislative requests, Mr. Nixon said he has directed Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton to increase acreage leased for oil and gas exploration on the outer continental shelf to 10 million acres—tripling previous plans.

Curb To Be Eased
The decision taken today by three senior leaders, including Joseph Gormley, the union president, came as the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath was preparing to ease the curbs on power and allow industry to extend work time to either four or five days, with reduced electricity supplies.

The government had planned to announce the relaxation this week on the ground that coal stocks have held up well because of milder weather and the success of a "switch-off-sometime" campaign aimed at homeowners.

The hope of Mr. Heath's ministers tonight was that the miners would vote "no" if ballots go out, and, in effect, demonstrate approval of the latest wage offer by the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized industry.

The government is offering an increase of about 16 percent, arguing that any more would breach the limits of its anti-inflation program.

According to officials, the union leaders have been reluctant before this to put the offer to the miners themselves out of fear that they would accept. But the mood of the miners is one of anger and chances are remote that they would vote against their leaders.

On Taxes, Depletion Allowance Nixon Moves to Curb U.S. Oil Firms Abroad

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon today delivered a sweeping energy message to Congress, asking for a battery of legislation that includes proposals to reduce some tax breaks for American oil companies operating abroad and to relax present clean-air requirements.

Mr. Nixon said the urgency of the energy crisis compelled him "to break tradition, outlining to the Congress my legislative requests in energy before delivering my State of the Union address."

Among the President's new legislative proposals are:

- Eliminating a 22 percent foreign oil depletion allowance that permits American companies to use as a deduction against their taxable income.

- Reducing the amount of foreign income taxes that American oil firms can credit directly against their U.S. taxes.

- Requiring energy efficiency labeling on all major appliances and automobiles sold in the United States.

- Accelerating the licensing and construction of nuclear facilities "without compromising safety and environmental standards."

- Eliminating a present requirement for a 60 percent reduction in nitrogen-oxide emissions in 1976-model automobiles, while extending for two more years the emission standards that now apply to 1975-model cars.

- Establishing machinery for faster and more coordinated siting of energy facilities, such as electric power plants.

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Mr. Nixon also directed federal Energy Office Administrator William E. Simon to evaluate possible steps to stimulate domestic synthetic fuel production.

Mr. Nixon said his 1975 budget will provide \$1.8 billion for "direct" energy research and development—nearly doubling last year's allocation. An additional \$216 million will be set aside for "supporting basic research and environmental and health-effects research in 1975," he said.

Last year the President announced a \$10 billion budget for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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Algeria	1.40	Belgium	1.40	France	1.40	Germany	1.40	Italy	1.40	Japan	1.40	South Korea	1.40	Taiwan	1.40	U.S.	1.40
Argentina	1.40	Australia	1.40	Canada	1.40	Denmark	1.40	Finland	1.40	Greece	1.40	India	1.40	Ireland	1.40	Israel	1.40
Lebanon	1.40	Luxembourg	1.40	Morocco	1.40	Netherlands	1.40	Nigeria	1.40	Norway	1.40	Portugal	1.40	Spain	1.40	Sweden	1.40
Switzerland	1.40	Turkey	1.40	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.40	Yugoslavia	1.40										

Company Chairman Reports Exxon 4th-Quarter Profits Up 60% Over Previous Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—Exxon Corp., the nation's largest oil company, estimated today that its profits in the final three months of 1973 were almost 60 percent higher than in the same period of 1972.

Profits for the final quarter of 1973 were \$734 million, compared to earnings of \$493 million in the same period of 1972, a spokesman said.

The international oil refiner said its profits for all of 1973 also showed an increase of almost 60 percent, at \$2.44 billion, or \$10.89 per share of common stock.

Mr. J.K. Jamieson, Exxon chairman, called a press conference to present the year-end financial report—something the company has never done before. He had said earlier that he wanted to explain the profit picture.

He said the company earned about 1.9 cents for each gallon of gasoline and natural gas it sold in 1973, about a half cent more than in the previous year.

Mr. Jamieson said Exxon's earnings from petroleum and natural-gas operations in the United States rose 16 percent, from \$715 million in 1972 to \$833 million last year.

This means that while prices rose, particularly in the latter part of the year, these increased prices reflected higher raw-material and product costs in supplying the additional sales volume, Mr. Jamieson said.

Exxon is the second major oil company to report how it fared financially in the fourth quarter of 1973, when the Arab oil embargo was begun and retail prices of petroleum and natural-gas fuels climbed sharply.

Yesterday Cities Service Co., 14th largest in the industry, said its fourth-quarter earnings were nearly 50 percent higher than its profits in the comparable period of 1972.

Cities Service said its preliminary figures showed profits (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Meanwhile, Embargo Stands
Arabs to Review Oil Boycott, Leaks to U.S., in Libya Feb. 14

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (AP).—Arab oil ministers will meet in Tripoli, Libya, Feb. 14 to consider the oil embargo against the United States and reported leaks of Arab oil to the United States, it was announced today.

Libyan Oil Minister Izzeddin Mabrouk told newsmen that there can be no change in the Arab oil boycott or oil cutbacks without a ministerial agreement. He said the boycott "still stands."

Kuwait, it was reported that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has proposed a partial resumption of oil supplies to the United States as soon as the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai—and the Golan Heights in Syria—is completed.

This was announced by Ahmed Khalifeh Soudki, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, during a stopover in Kuwait.

In Cairo, Mr. Mabrouk said that Libya has officially called for the establishment of a committee from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Libya to investigate reports of Arab oil seeping through the embargo to the United States and other countries on the embargo list. The others are the Netherlands, South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal.

Mr. Mabrouk warned oil-consuming countries that "if they try to make any bloc against the producing countries the results will be very serious."

Libya Backs Embargo
TRIPOLI, Libya, Jan. 23 (AP).—Libya's president, Muammar Abdel Salam Jalloud, vowed today that his country would fight any attempt to lift the Arab oil embargo against the United States following the disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Maj. Jalloud also cautioned Japan and the Western European countries against attending the oil conference in Washington Feb. 11 called by President Nixon. He said the meeting was a "ruse."

"There is this talk around that the United States' position has changed," Maj. Jalloud told a news conference. "But the reasons which prompted the embargo still exist. We believe the United States has even added new problems for the Arabs."

He warned that Libya could consider further punishment for the United States by stepping up its policy of nationalizing oil production and marketing at the expense of American companies.

Big Saudi Contract Set
Jobert Off for Mideast Seeking Oil Deals

By Jonathan C. Randall

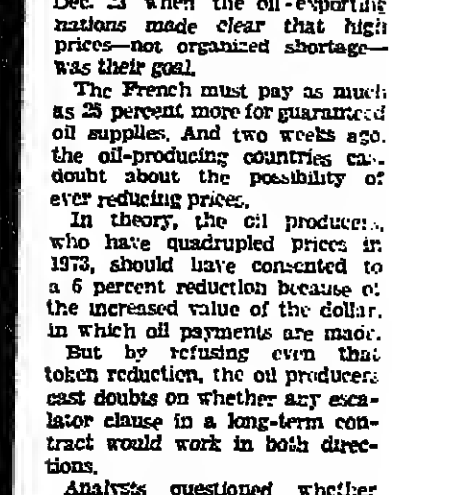
PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert left today on a week-long series of visits to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria designed to enhance France's prestige in the Middle East and nail down long-term oil deals.

Although Mr. Jobert has not said so, his presence in American-influenced Saudi Arabia and once British-protected Kuwait represents yet another French effort to whittle away the power of those whom the Gaullists still like to call "the Anglo-Saxons."

During his visit to Saudi Arabia—the first and most important stopover—Mr. Jobert is expected to sign an agreement which the French hope will help to assure 800 million tons of oil over the next 25 years. Earlier this month, French officials confirmed reluctantly that an initial three-year deal provided for a total of 27 million tons over three years in return for 93 percent of posted prices, well above market prices.

However, analysts expressed some doubts that the announcement during the Saudi visit will be beyond generalities.

The government-to-government negotiations began well before the Middle East war in October. A complicating factor occurred



Michel Jobert

Say They Won't Return

Hardliners March Out of Ulster Assembly

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Jan. 23.—Protestant militant legislators whose demonstration at yesterday's opening of the Northern Ireland Assembly produced a brawl, marched out of the Assembly today and said they would not return.

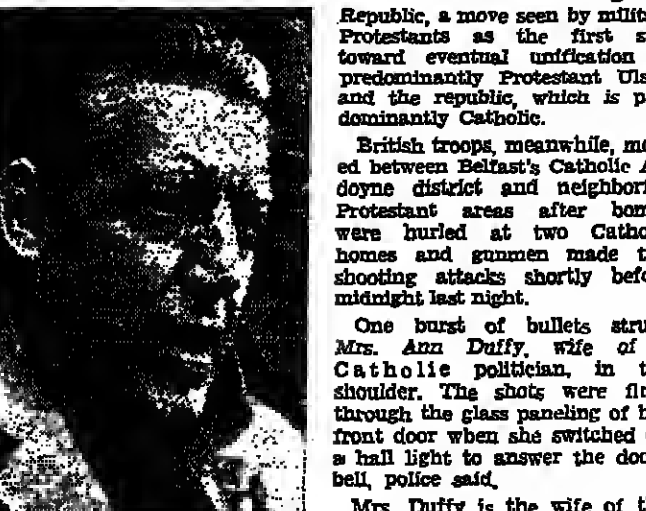
The Rev. Ian Paisley, who led the Protestant walkout, said that "the three loyalist leaders decided they would say to the world, 'We do not want any part of the Assembly.'"

"The executive will now be working in conditions set up by the British Army. This is the only way we could bring home to the people that our democratic rights are being taken away," he said.

The hardliners, who comprise about one-third of the 73-seat legislature, charged "traitors and murderers" at the moderates as they fled out of the chamber at Stormont Castle.

Traded Punches
The protest by the hardliners was in marked contrast to the brawl they initiated yesterday, when they traded punches with moderates before being ejected by security guards.

Political observers said that the newly elected leader of the Protestant-based Unionist party, Harry West, was behind today's calmer protest. They reported that he was shocked by the tactics



The Rev. Ian Paisley

employed yesterday by the hardliners led by Mr. Paisley.

"I cannot believe this is what they were elected to do," Brian Faulkner, leader of the executive, said after today's walkout.

The hardliners are opposed to the policies of the coalition, led by Mr. Faulkner, a moderate Protestant. Those policies include promoting a council of all-Ireland with the neighboring Irish

Republic, a move seen by militant Protestants as the first step toward eventual unification of predominantly Protestant Ulster and the republic, which is predominantly Catholic.

British troops, meanwhile, moved between Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne district and neighboring Protestant areas after bombs were hurled at two Catholic houses and gunmen made two shooting attacks shortly before midnight last night.

One burst of bullets struck Mrs. Ann Duffy, wife of a Catholic politician, in the shoulder. The shot was fired through the glass paneling of her front door when she switched on a hall light to answer the doorbell, police said.

Mrs. Duffy is the wife of the secretary of Northern Ireland's main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor party.

Patrick Murphy, 40, also received a shoulder wound in the second shooting attack. Police said that he was hit when he went to check a window of his home broken by a bullet. They said that one of the shots narrowly missed one of his five children.

The blast bombs, thrown from Protestant areas into adjoining Ardoyne Street, slightly damaged two homes but caused no casualties, police said.

India Fears Gulf State Arms Will Find Way to Pakistanis

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (UPI).—India is gravely concerned that the new influx of French and other West European arms to the Persian Gulf will have the direct effect of escalating tensions between India and Pakistan.

France, and to a lesser degree Britain and West Germany, are "economic opportunists" who are dumping sophisticated weapons in the small Arab states to help offset the economic bite of the oil crisis, a highly placed government source said this week.

India is convinced that the Arabs, who have the financial assets to buy the weapons but not the "trained men to operate them," are "underwriting" Pakistan, which has the men but not the money in its efforts to rebuild its military strength.

Indian analysts point to such reports as a recent French sale of 33 Mirage jet fighter-bombers to the tiny sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi as proof of their fears. According to officials in Washington, the planes will be piloted by Pakistanis for several years.

Piling Up Mirages

"The sheikhs are now piling up Mirages and other highly sophisticated weapons the way they used to pile up Cadillac," a source said. "What can they possibly use them for if not to underwrite Pakistan?"

India does not appear to be worried about the flow of U.S. weapons into Iran, far and away the most powerful armed country in the Persian Gulf. The official attitude is that Iran is "responsible" enough not to make its arms available to Pakistan.

The United States, which even less than a year ago was under deep suspicion for "tilting" toward Pakistan in the 1971 Bangladesh war, is emerging as a wise and honest superpower, in India's view.

"Hats off to the United States," said one ranking government official. "They're sticking to their word to keep out of the arms business in this region."

India appears to be far more concerned about the sales in the Persian Gulf than about reports from Rawalpindi this week that China is to collaborate with Pakistan in building surface-to-air missiles. Government officials view this as possible, but more

likely as wishful thinking by Pakistani Army generals.

Similarly, the Indians are not overly worried about the prospects of a triangular arrangement in which France reportedly is to build a Mirage plant in Pakistan to be financed by Persian Gulf states. Some of the planes built at the proposed factory would be purchased by the gulf states but piloted by Pakistanis.

France has not given India any firm reply to its queries about the likelihood of the deal being made. However, a well-placed informant said this week that negotiations are close to completion.

"These are long-range concerns," an Indian source said. "We are far more worried about what is taking place at this moment."

The curious adjustment of Indian attitudes, both in relation to the United States and Iran, comes at a time when the nation's economy has been shaken by the mercurial rise in crude oil prices.

In pitting both Washington and Tehran on the back, the Indians may hope to win some desperately needed price concessions from the shah of Iran.

Conversely, the distrust of the gulf states may reveal that India realizes the sheikhdoms are irrevocably tied to Pakistan by the bond of Islamic brotherhood.

Certainly Pakistan's prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has spared no efforts in winning the gulf leaders to his side. He hopes to solidify these new-found friendships next month during a planned summit meeting of Islamic heads of state in the southeastern Pakistani city of Lahore.

Official Criticized By Peron Quits

By Peron Quits

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The governor of Buenos Aires Province resigned today after President Juan D. Peron indirectly blamed his administration for the success of a daring attack by Marxist urban guerrillas on an army garrison last weekend.

Gov. Oscar Bidegain submitted his resignation to the provincial senate in the city of La Plata. His resignation was widely expected after Mr. Peron, in a nationwide broadcast on Sunday, accused provincial authorities of showing "misunderstanding, incapacity or hidden tolerance" of the nature of the guerrilla threat.

Five people were killed in the attack, including an army colonel and his wife, in the town of Azul.

Israel Begins Withdrawing Equipment West of Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

of troops on the Golan Heights from similar to the Sami disengagement plan worked out by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

"Israel has accepted or rejected nothing because the ideas that Secretary Kissinger brought with him from Damascus have neither been discussed nor dealt with and won't be until this Sunday's cabinet meeting," a government official said of the Haaretz report.

According to the newspaper, Maaviv, the second stage of the Suez disengagement plan will begin Sunday with Israeli troops withdrawing from north of Suez city to an area near Fayid. After Feb. 3, Maaviv said, the Fayid area and its captured airfield will be turned over to the United Nations.

Bald Eagle Saved in Alaska As Woodsmen Spare Trees

By KLUKWAN, Alaska, Jan. 23

—A U.S. game management specialist here has helped save the American national bird.

Fred Roberts, 53, expert with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, waged a nearly single-handed battle to save the bald eagle from extinction in Alaska. In the mid-1960s, he warned that timbering operations in the 16-million-acre Tongass National Forest, the largest in the U.S. park system, endangered the survival of the birds here.

"The eagles nest only in towering spruce and hemlock, the most of them more than 200 years old. The same nests are used for years, with one still in use that was first observed in 1907."

Mr. Roberts' warnings helped spur congressional action, and now, when he and his colleague Sid Morgan locate a new eagle's nest, the tree is tagged with a large yellow marker that reads:

"Bald eagle nest tree. This nest tree is protected by the Bald Eagle Act as amended. Destruction of eagles or their nests are prohibited by federal law."

330-foot Zone

Then U.S. forest rangers mark a 330-foot zone around the nest in which logging is prohibited.

A large part of the nesting area is on the coasts of the southeast Alaskan islands near Juneau, the capital, and there is virtually no logging anywhere along the shoreline.

To date, Mr. Roberts has catalogued more than 2,000 bald



RUSSIAN RETREAT—View of the country house outside Moscow where Nobel Prize-winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been staying recently. The house is that of writer Lydia Chukovskaya, who was expelled last week from Soviet writers' union.

Tunisia, Libya Have Dissimilar Ways of Life

Two Disparate Nations on the Road to Unity

By Henry Giniger

TRIPOLI, Libya, Jan. 23 (UPI).—To a Western traveler, going from Tunis to Tripoli by road, a customs man's question—"Do you have any drink?"—makes it clear that the frontier separates not only two countries but two ways of life.

A few hours before reaching the frontier, in the Tunisian seaside town of Gabès, lunch is washed down with a bottle of full-bodied Tunisian wine. At the border crossing point, the Libyan customs official is intent on enforcing Libya's ban on alcoholic beverages for its Moslem population and for non-Moslems as well.

A union of the two countries, to be called the Islamic Arab Republic, under one government and flag, was announced Jan. 13 by President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and Col. Muammar Qadhafi of Libya.

Negotiations Sought

The announcement created surprise and skepticism. The skepticism has since been reinforced by a Tunisian policy of moving slowly. A referendum originally announced for last Friday, was put off for months while the Tunisians go through a painstaking process of amending their

constitution to allow for such a vote.

The Tunisians also want negotiations to iron out differences between the policies of the two countries, but many Tunisians and Libyans wonder whether these differences can ever be eliminated.

A Tunisian student on the way to Tripoli to visit relatives said that the union was a good idea since "they have a lot of oil and we have a lot of people." But he pointed out that he could take a girl out in Tunis in the evening whereas "in Tripoli, if a girl went out with a guy she would be disgraced for life."

In Tunis, the streets and cafes are thronged in the evening and the atmosphere is animated and gay. There have been efforts to restrict the Tunisian intake of alcohol on economic and social grounds, rather than on religious ones. But a Tunisian has no trouble getting beer, wine or stronger drinks. The effort by the Libyan Revolutionary Council, headed by the ascetic Col. Qadhafi, to impose traditional standards of Moslem conduct has led to a subdued and somber kind of life in which both residents and visitors frequently complain of boredom.

Popular Move

Col. Qadhafi's move to merge with Tunisia appears popular here despite his failure to achieve Arab unity in the past, notably with Egypt. Some Libyans are hoping that the more easy-going Tunisian way of life will prevail, while for others a merger of two million Libyans with close to six million Tunisians means more power and standing than each people could achieve by itself.

Up to the time of the Libyan-Tunisian announcement, Libya had found itself somewhat isolated in the Arab world, an embarrassing position for a country so bent on promoting unity. Col. Qadhafi refused to back Egypt in the October war with Israel and stayed away from the subsequent Arab summit in Algiers. Even Libya's oil policy came under fire from other Arab countries after reports that despite the overall Arab embargo, some Libyan oil had reached the United States.

There is evidence that as Libya looks westward to achieve what it could not achieve with Egypt, the links with the Egyptians are becoming increasingly distended. Some 300,000 to 350,000 Egyptians had been living here to help out with technical tasks, but this "colonization," as some bitter Libyans have called it, has not been popular, particularly among those who have found their advancement in government positions blocked.

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There are reliable reports that a large number of Egyptians have returned home. Yesterday morning, Al Fajr Al Jadid, the Tripoli morning paper, indicated that Libya would halt its subsidies to Egypt. On his current tour of Arab countries, the Egyptian President, Anwar Sadat, has pointedly skipped Tripoli and Tunis, merely sending an envoy to those two capitals.

In an effort to avoid a new failure, there have been no forcing tactics in evidence by Libya, nothing to show displeasure at the slow path to unity chosen by the Tunisians and nothing said

or done that might impede the Tunisian government.

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At Saudi Behest, Sen. Jackson Asserts Exxon Said to Cut Military Oil in '74

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said today that he has received "reliable reports" that some U.S. oil companies cut off supplies of Arab oil to U.S. military forces in November.

Sen. Jackson said he has received "independent documentation" of a Dec. 1 article in Business Week magazine that Exxon Corp. ordered its overseas outlets to cut off the oil supplies one day after a Nov. 4 meeting with Saudi Arabian officials.

Business Week reported that the Saudis had warned they would "tighten any flow of oil by tightening the oil embargo already in effect."

The Business Week article quoted a confidential message from Exxon headquarters in New York to company representatives in Europe which said: "Under a decision of King Faisal, Arabian member companies were ordered to cut off supply of products derived from Saudi oil to U.S. forces stationed around the world."

Workweek Alert

U.S. forces were placed on a worldwide alert from Oct. 25 to Oct. 31 as a result of the Middle East fighting.

Arasmo is a combination of international oil companies, which drill in Saudi Arabia, including Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Mobil and Texaco.

The Saudis said that the oil companies had agreed to supply the Saudis with a large amount of oil when there was a possibility of renewed Middle East fighting.

"The story is substantially reliable," Sen. Jackson said. He declined to name his sources, although at one point he indicated his information came from the Defense Department.

Sen. Jackson ordered representatives of the four U.S. members of Arasmo to give his Investigations Subcommittee all documents relating to the alleged cutoff.

Harsh Actions

Sen. Jackson said the companies' actions were "harsh" to the nation's security at a critical time.

Sen. Jackson said that the cutoff occurred while U.S. forces in the Mediterranean were still on alert, although most other forces had been taken off the alert status.

"I knew it when it was happening," Sen. Jackson said, adding that it remains to be proved

whether Exxon was acting in response to Arab orders.

Earlier today, Sen. Jackson concluded that his Investigations Subcommittee has "not turned up any hard evidence that the major oil companies deliberately created the energy crisis."

He said, however, "We still not have the facts to lay the blame entirely to rest."

Threatened the oil executives' "threatened before the subcommittee with subpoenas if they refused to turn over requested data. It is the third day of hearings."

Dutch to End Gas Rationing Feb. 4, But Plan Speed Limits

THE HAGUE, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Dutch government announced today that gasoline rationing, introduced on Jan. 12, will be ended on Feb. 4.

Economics Minister Ruud Lubbers made the announcement in parliament, adding that instead of rationing there will be a ban on Sunday driving every other week.

The oil companies have informed me that there is a difference of 15 percent between supply and demand, which no longer warrants rationing," he said.

In addition to the two earlier Sundays a month, the government will prepare a bill to introduce a speed limit, Mr. Lubbers said.

The government has been under heavy pressure to abolish rationing. Consumer service stations along the Dutch-Belgian and

Quick-West German borders were furious as they lost nearly all their business as they watched Dutchmen driving across the border to get gas without rationing coupons.

Norway Lifts Driving Ban

OSLO, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Norwegian government today lifted last weekend's driving ban. Yesterday, the government postponed planned gasoline rationing by two weeks.

U.S. Aide Sees Arab Oil Profits Invested in West

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—An administration expert on international trade said today that the bulk of the profits which Arab oil producers will realize this year because of higher prices "may well be reinvested in the world's industrialized nations, including the United States."

Peter M. Fanning, President Nixon's assistant for international economic affairs, told the Senate International Finance Subcommittee that he fears that the expected \$100-million profit reaped by Arab countries would upset trade were not well founded.

Mr. Fanning said that the oil producers would use some of the money to pay for their own needs and some to aid underdeveloped countries. But "most of the surplus may well be invested in the industrialized world."

Information Center to collect and analyze data and submit to Congress the mandatory reporting legislation.

Mr. Nixon said: "We must not permit the big oil companies or any other major domestic energy producers to manipulate the public by withholding information on their energy supplies. That information must be made available to the public, and it must be accurate and complete."

He said that, where required for national security or "competitive purposes," his legislation would provide a blanket of confidentiality. "Most of this data, however, can and will be made available to the public," he said.

The President also repeated previous requests for the creation of a federal energy administration as an independent executive agency. And he asked Congress to approve increased benefits and expanded coverage in unemployment insurance, because the energy crisis "will undoubtedly result in some dislocation within the economy."

In a separate action, the Nixon administration today placed export quotas on gasoline and other key fuel products.

Commerce Secretary Fredrick B. Dent announced the measure said the allowable exports will amount to less than four-tenths of 1 percent of daily domestic consumption.

The decision applies to gasoline and kerosene, jet fuel, propane and natural gas liquids, if exports exceed historical levels.

To monitor foreign shipments, Mr. Dent said, the department is continuing its system of licensing shipment of petroleum products during the first three months of the year. The licensing of petroleum exports began Dec. 15.

Alaska Pipeline

In still another step, more pertinent to future supplies than the present oil shortage, Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton today signed the long-awaited permit for a 780-mile, five-billion-dollar pipeline to tap the oil fields of Alaska's North Slope.

Construction is expected to start this spring. "With a little cooperation from the weatherman, I am optimistic that the oil of the North Slope will reach markets in the lower 48 states by 1977," Mr. Morton said.

Ill Tanaka Told to Rest

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka, 55, suffering from facial paralysis, was advised by his physician today to reduce his workload until the end of this month. Dr. Bunkei Wakasugi said that Mr. Tanaka needs intensive treatment.

He said, however, "We still not have the facts to lay the blame entirely to rest."

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Touring U.S. to Encourage Support of President

Jesuit Priest Is Political Missionary for Nixon

By Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23.—Resident Nixon's most recent political missionary is a 46-year-old Jesuit priest who does not wear clerical garb and who has an open style.

He wears the badge of the Roman inner circle—a clip-in tie with Mr. Nixon's signature. He displays unabashed zeal in defending the President.

The Rev. John McLaughlin, a self-styled adviser, speechwriter, fact-finder and spokesman for the President, has been selected to move from the White House to grass-roots areas to encourage "support of the President."

He is to be available wherever it can be found and to engage in what he Nixon hierarchy calls "media radiation."

It means he is to make himself available to television panel shows, radio talk shows, public appearances wherever available—all with the idea of defending the president against his critics.

His official title is deputy special assistant to the President. A weekly Catholic journal of opinion, America, Father McLaughlin's role in the White House has been as a speechwriter.

A Nixon Habit

But Mr. Nixon has not been making many lately, which leaves Father McLaughlin free for other pursuits.

A Jesuit priest engaging in politics?

Father McLaughlin first ran into that question when he won the Republican nomination for U.S. senator in Rhode Island in 1970. Some voters in the heavily Catholic state thought it was "not right" for a priest to be a candidate.

"He's got the devil to fight, not politicians," said a blue-collar worker. A woman said: "I'd just hate to see a priest face all those temptations that politicians have."

Jesuit spokesmen here conceded that Father McLaughlin's political activities are unusual for a member of the order. However,

another Jesuit, the Rev. Robert P. Drinan, is a Democratic congressman from Massachusetts. Father McLaughlin lost the

Rhode Island race and was picked up by the Nixon staff. Some say Father McLaughlin, who studied at Boston College and Stanford University and won his doctorate at Columbia University, became the Nixon staff "intellectual."

The priest portrays Mr. Nixon in glowing terms, both in regard to his work in foreign affairs and his personal attributes.

Father McLaughlin spends much of his time on the tour answering questions about Watergate and related matters—Mr. Nixon's culpability, his taxes, his private papers and other subjects.

He often is asked how frequently he talks to the President. "As often as I need to."

Father McLaughlin said he does not believe impeachment of the President is much of an issue, partly because, in his view, the issue is becoming politicized in the public mind.

He blames impeachment talks on the AFL-CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Amer-

ican Civil Liberties Union, the Common Cause lobby, the United Methodist Church, the National Council of Churches and other pressure groups.

Father McLaughlin said he questions the propriety of such groups when they "bring pressure on Congress" for an impeachment resolution. He said it is something like trying to influence the jury before a case is tried.

He readily concedes almost universal loathing for the news media within the White House.

When asked what defense he offers for Mr. Nixon's tax writings on the donation of some of his personal papers to the National Archives, Father McLaughlin dips into a briefcase and pulls out a typewritten sheet of paper. It says the President merely unraveled himself of legal provisions and assails "the sanctimonious hand-wringing utterances" of the critics, who charge that the donation did not meet legal requirements.



The Rev. John McLaughlin

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DESERT PATROL—Apart from the heat and the sand, it must be an easy life for members of Botswana's police camel corps, with very few parking infringements and speeding violations in the Kalahari Desert whose 60,000 square miles are their beat.

Files Complaint With California Agency

Tax Aide Charges Nixon Got Favoritism

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (UPI).—California tax authorities were accused yesterday by one of their own number of giving President Nixon favored treatment and of making no proper effort to collect state income taxes from him.

William M. Bennett, a Democrat and an elected member of the State Board of Equalization, which helps to set property-tax rates in California, filed with the State Franchise Tax Board yesterday a complaint on behalf of California taxpayers about Mr. Nixon's state income tax status.

Last year, Mr. Bennett held the Board of Equalization's rotating seat on the Franchise Tax Board, which collects California income taxes.

On Dec. 8, Mr. Nixon announced that he had not paid any state income tax in California, although he owns an estate in San Clemente. He also said that he had paid no income taxes in the District of Columbia. Nor had he paid intangible personal property taxes in Florida, where he owns another home.

Mr. Bennett's complaint attacked the explanation offered in Mr. Nixon's behalf. That explanation was that District of Columbia income-tax laws do not apply to elected officials or to those appointed subject to Senate confirmation and that Mr. Nixon's main residence is the White House, not his home in San Clemente.

Mr. Bennett said that when the

tax agency does not bargain, plead, cajole, negotiate or delay in matters of tax collection, he wrote. It assesses, collects and then furnishes hearings and due process.

He told the board, "You must consider whether the failure to file is excused on any grounds, and if not, whether the appropriate penalties and charges which would be made against an ordinary taxpayer should be made in this case."

It is unclear what size the potential state-tax claim against the Nixons might be. Estimates have ranged upward from \$20,000. Mr. Nixon's annual income as President is \$500,000. He also receives \$50,000 a year as an expense allowance.

The bill was passed and sent to the House on a voice vote. Its fate was uncertain there, and it would almost certainly be vetoed by President Nixon if it were approved.

Senate Would Bar Arms for Greece

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Senate today voted to bar military aid to Greece until the Athens regime restores a democratic government and agrees to fulfill its obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The bill was passed and sent to the House on a voice vote. Its fate was uncertain there, and it would almost certainly be vetoed by President Nixon if it were approved.

U.S. Doctors Describe Surgery Technique
New Method Saving Heart-Defect Babies

By Jane E. Brody

MARCO ISLAND, Fla., Jan. 23 (UPI).—New methods of diagnosing and treating infants born with life-threatening heart defects are saving babies that might otherwise have succumbed to the traumas of open-heart surgery.

If widely applied, the new methods could help to save the lives of perhaps 10,000 babies a year in this country. The techniques, described here to a science writer's forum sponsored by the American Heart Association, includes using high-energy sound waves to determine the nature of the heart defect without further endangering the infant, mapping the electrical network of open infant hearts and transporting very sick babies to medical centers specially equipped to handle the emergency.

These approaches are being introduced two decades after the development of the heart-lung machine opened the era of open-heart surgery. Open-heart surgery makes it possible to correct abnormalities inside the heart while the machine takes over the heart's function and pumps oxygen-containing blood throughout the patient's body.

Cardiac catheterization carries a significant risk in fragile infants, with a mortality from the procedure itself in the neighborhood of 5 percent. Dr. William F. Friedman, chief of pediatric cardiology at the University of California at San Diego, reported.

"Completely Safe"

He and his colleague, Dr. David Sabn, are now using a "completely safe" procedure based on the principle of the echo to get a picture of the inside of the infant's beating heart. The procedure, called echocardiography, uses ultrasonic rays that are transmitted through the infant's chest and reflected back from the heart, creating an echo picture on a special scope.

The equipment he described was developed by Nicholas Bon, of the University of Rotterdam, and the \$40,000 machine is expected to be available for worldwide distribution within a few months. It utilizes 30 individual ultrasound crystals placed together on the chest wall and fired in rapid sequence, giving a picture of the whole heart while it is beating. "We can see all the special structures of the heart and also analyze the timing of the heart's functions," Dr. Friedman said. Thus, without introducing any instrument internally and without immobilizing the baby, a diagnosis of a defect can be made in five minutes' time, he added.

Dr. Friedman estimated that echocardiography could be used to diagnose the problem of 50,000 babies who are born each year with heart disease and the 30,000 babies who are born blue because their blood is not getting enough oxygen.

Conduction System

Once an infant's heart defect is diagnosed, the next problem is to correct it without further endangering the baby's life. A major problem has been that some abnormalities occur so close to the heart's electrical conduction system that surgery is difficult or impossible. And since in malformed hearts the conduction system is sometimes misplaced, avoiding it during surgery has been a hit-or-miss affair.

Unequal Treatment

In his complaint yesterday, Mr. Bennett contended that the Franchise Tax Board had not dealt with Mr. Nixon as it does with others.

"This tax agency does not bargain, plead, cajole, negotiate or delay in matters of tax collection," he wrote. It assesses, collects and then furnishes hearings and due process.

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Damage to this system can result in permanent injury or complete heart block, an interruption in the transmission of the electrical impulses that tell the heart when and how to beat.

At Babies' Hospital at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City, a team of physiologists and surgeons are using a simple new tool that enables them to locate precisely the heart's electrical pathway and operate around it. The tool consists of a tube-like electronic probe attached to a scope that records the electrical potential of the heart. The heart's electrical impulses are registered on a screen and the resulting "map" is then used as a surgical guide to avoid injuring the conduction system.

U.S. Demonstrators March For, Against Abortion Rule

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—Abortion supporters and opponents rallied, picketed, petitioned and staged symbolic funerals yesterday to mark the first anniversary of a Supreme Court decision which invalidated most anti-abortion laws.

In New York City, several hundred midtown Manhattan strollers crowded the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral as a feminist group crowned a woman "pope." The bogus pontiff then issued an

"encyclical" denouncing "1963 years of blasphemous sexist oppression by the Catholic Church."

About 30 members of the New York chapter of the National Organization for Women demonstrated outside the Manhattan offices of Sen. James L. Buckley, R-Con. N.Y., the sponsor of an anti-abortion constitutional amendment.

They carried chains and chantied: "Compulsory childbirth is slavery for women."

Pressing for Amendment

About 10,000 persons gathered at Independence Mall in Philadelphia for an anti-abortion rally sponsored by the National Right to Life Committee, which is pressing for a constitutional amendment that would overturn the high court's ruling.

Demonstrators in Boston, marching on opposite sides of the street, slowed traffic outside the Massachusetts State House. Marchers from church groups formed an anti-abortion procession while birth control advocate William R. Baird led a group of some 40 pro-abortion demonstrators.

The Supreme Court ruled last year that state laws prohibiting abortion in the first three months of pregnancy were unconstitutional. It said that abortions after that were subject to state regulation. Since the ruling, 10 states have passed laws limiting the circumstances under which an abortion may be performed.

The Population Council estimates that since the decision, 800,000 women have had abortions under supervised medical care in hospitals and clinics.

24 Spanish Basques Ousted From Bayonne

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—French authorities yesterday ordered 24 Spanish Basque refugees to leave this area near the Franco-Spanish border. The order came after the group tried to stage a hunger strike in the cathedral here for the second time in 48 hours.

The attempted hunger strikes were the most recent in a series of actions by Spanish Basque here and by French Basque sympathizers to protest police action against them.

Police have made intensive investigations into Basque separatist activity in the area since four Basques claimed that they assassinated Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco last month.

Austria Allows Abortions

VIENNA, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The Austrian parliament today voted to allow abortions within the first three months of pregnancy. The law is part of the first fundamental revision of the penal code for 50 years.

A Greek Classic

Since 1888 Greece's legendary Brandy Liqueur Enjoyed the world over

Despite Soviet Objections

Bonn to Locate New Office Of Environment in W. Berlin

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Ignoring strong objections by the Soviet Union and East Germany, the West German government today approved plans to locate its new federal office for environmental protection in West Berlin.

This decision by Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet capped a five-month controversy in which the Russians and East Germans charged repeatedly that such a

move would violate the 1971 four-power Berlin Agreement.

A government spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, said that the cabinet had based its decision on the contention of the three Western signatories—the United States, Britain and France—that Bonn's action does not conflict with the Berlin Agreement.

Mr. Gruenewald also revealed that the new agency will be officially called the "Federal Environmental Office." This came as a considerable surprise since Bonn political circles had reported in recent days that the government planned to drop the word "Federal" from the title as a conciliatory gesture toward the Russians.

Domestic Criticism

However, that plan had been attacked heavily by the press and Mr. Brandt's political opposition as a precedent that would undermine the legal basis of Bonn's ties with West Berlin. As a result, the government apparently decided at the last minute that exposing itself to Soviet anger was preferable to continued domestic criticism.

One article of the four-power agreement states that West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany, is not a part of the Federal Republic and should not be governed by it. This is the article cited by the Russians and East Germans in opposing location of a new federal office in West Berlin.

The three Western allies base their defense of Bonn's move on another article of the agreement which states that the ties between the Federal Republic and the city should be maintained and strengthened.

The plan to put the environmental office in Berlin originated with Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leader of those forces in the government contending that the Soviet bloc has not been living up to the spirit of Bonn's 1948 agreement.

Mr. Genscher, belongs to the liberal Free Democrats, the junior partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats in the government coalition. When Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the Free Democrat leader, moves up to the presidency next spring, it now seems almost certain that Mr. Genscher will succeed him at the Foreign Ministry.

That, in turn, is expected to signal a new, harder line toward dealing with Moscow, and the decision to override the Soviet protests and move ahead with the environmental agency is seen here as a symbolic first step in demanding that the Communist bloc observe the spirit as well as the letter of its agreements with the West.

Ironically, the decision to use the agency as a pawn in the maneuvering over Berlin's status is expected to have serious adverse effects on how it performs its prescribed function in environmental protection.

One of the original arguments made for locating the agency in Berlin was that such a location would offer the opportunity for close collaboration with East Germany and Poland, whose cooperation is required in any program to clean up the polluted Baltic Sea. However, it now seems certain that the Communist countries will refuse to recognize the agency's existence, and the main casualty will be the plan for a joint assault on Baltic pollution.

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BLAZE—Firemen fight a fire which damaged a supermarket near Paris Opera yesterday.

Eight French Soldiers Killed As Train Hits Them in Tunnel

CHATEAU-THIERRY, France, Jan. 23 (AP)—Eight French soldiers were run over by a freight train in a railroad tunnel early today. Eight were killed and three seriously injured.

The soldiers were walking in single file shortly after midnight through the 400-yard-long tunnel when the train, rounding a curve, smashed into the column. Railroad officials said that there was barely a foot of clearance between the train and the tunnel wall.

"Even railroad employees are not normally allowed to go in there," said a railroad official. He said 180 trains go through the tunnel every day.

Tunnel Forbidden Defense Ministry officials said that army rules specifically forbid foot soldiers from marching through a tunnel.

Police said that about 30 men were returning to their Marjival camp northeast of Paris after a 15-mile march. They had another eight miles to go.

The patrol split up at the Chey-sur-Marne tunnel. One group climbed a hill to reach the road to their camp and 16 men, led by a sergeant, entered the tunnel.

"They were probably tired and taking a short cut," an army spokesman said.

The train, traveling on the Paris-Strasbourg line, entered the tunnel on schedule at 45 minutes after midnight.

Iran Confirms Death for Five in Plot to Kill Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A military appeal court today upheld death sentences for five men convicted on charges of plotting to kill the Shah and to kidnap three other members of the royal family and an unnamed foreign ambassador.

The death sentences—by firing squad—were carried out within 10 days unless Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi intervenes.

The court commuted the death penalty for two other men who today expressed repentance for their acts and fidelity to the Iranian regime. Instead, they were given 15 and 10 years jail respectively.

Prison sentences of one to five years were confirmed for five others, mostly journalists and clerics, in the case.

The defendants, who were arrested between April and October last year, told the court that they planned to kill the Shah either at a Caspian Sea resort or while he was vacationing in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Those under sentence of death said that they were Marxists who "had to kill the head of the regime."

U.K.-Iran Oil Deal Seen in Shah Meeting LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two senior members of Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet are flying to a Swiss ski resort on Friday for talks with the Shah of Iran that are almost certain to involve a barter deal of British steel and other goods for Iranian oil.

A government announcement today said only that Anthony Barber, chancellor of the Exchequer, and Peter Walker, trade and industry minister, would fly to St. Moritz for a "general discussion on economic and financial matters" with the Shah.

British officials have said privately, however, that an oil trade deal with Iran worth some \$300 million is being prepared. The barter arrangement would give Britain some eight million tons, about 50 million barrels, of Iranian crude oil in return for an equivalent value of British steel, cement, rubber, paper and fiber products, the sources said.

Abbey Needs Facelift LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Westminster Abbey is crumbling and needs an \$8-million (\$17.5 million) cleaning and repair, a spokesman for the abbey said today.

Fires Quelled At 4 Paris-Area Supermarkets

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Fires started in four Paris-area supermarkets this morning, but police declined to say if they were linked.

They said they opened an investigation.

There were no victims in any of the fires.

At the Monoprix store near place de l'Opera, in the center of the city, 300 firemen and 20 fire trucks fought flames for five hours.

Firemen said damage in the seven-story building, which included offices of other companies, was extensive.

A fire started about the same time at the Monoprix store in suburban Neuilly, but fire officials said it was quickly brought under control.

A third fire was rapidly snuffed out after starting, apparently as a result of short-circuiting, in the Prisma store on the Champs Elysees, fire officials said.

Police said a fourth fire occurred at the Rue Gaiusmartin Prison. They said the fire there was rapidly extinguished.

Captain, 59 Others Believed Dead

SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Dutch tanker rescued 23 South Vietnamese crewmen of a patrol boat sunk last Saturday in the battle for the Paracel Islands, the Saigon command announced today.

The command said that two of the men died shortly after they were picked up and two others were in serious condition.

Saigon's chief military spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said that South Vietnamese ships and a spotter plane were searching for the other 59 crewmen of the sunken ship. But he said that the survivors reported the captain and a large number of crewmen were still aboard when the ship went down.

The survivors stayed afloat for 79 hours in life preservers before the tanker Kankandila picked them up about 175 miles east of Da Nang and about 50 miles west of the Paracel Archipelago, Col. Hien said.

Hit by Missile He said that the men reported their ship was hit by a Chinese missile and set afire last Saturday morning. The captain ordered the crew to abandon ship but stayed aboard himself, and a "large number" of the men remained with him. An hour later, the Chinese opened fire again, and the boat sank six hours later.

The survivors were picked up yesterday, Col. Hien said. They were transferred early today to a South Vietnamese patrol craft and taken to a hospital in Da Nang.

Their boat had first been reported sunk and then yesterday was said to have escaped with severe damage. But the second report apparently was incorrect.

After the battle last Saturday and Sunday, Saigon said that a Chinese amphibious force overran a garrison of 63 South Vietnamese who were put ashore to reinforce the Vietnamese claim to the barren, coral Paracel Islands and any oil deposits that may be beneath the ocean floor around them.

China also claims the Paracels.

Harold A. Loeb, Published Broom Magazine

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Harold A. Loeb, 82, publisher of an influential avant-garde literary magazine in the early 1920s and a sometime crony of Ernest Hemingway and other American expatriates, died Sunday in Marrakech, Morocco, where he was vacationing. He lived in Weston, Conn.

The restless and adventuresome son of a Wall Street broker, Mr. Loeb made his literary mark by backing and publishing Hemingway from 1921 to 1924. The monthly, which described itself as "an international magazine of the arts," printed the early works of James Stephens, Malcolm Cowley, Matthew Josephson, Hart Crane, Marianne Moore, Gertrude Stein, Sherwood Anderson, Conrad Aiken, John Dos Passos and others who became literary notables.

A showman for dadaism and surrealism in letters and art, Broom was one of several "little magazines" that reflected the sadness of the post-World War I "lost generation."

The U.S. Library of Congress research division said Mr. Loeb's magazine Broom was published in Rome from 1921 to 1923.

Its contributors were rebels against what they considered to be the gentility of their immediate forebears, and they fashioned new modes of expression in fiction, poetry and criticism. Many of their experiments shaped American and European literature in succeeding decades.

Mr. Loeb, then a handsome Princeton graduate with an appetite for the arts whetted by his associates in Greenwich Village, lived among his magazine's contributors in Europe for most of the 1920s. It was there, in 1928, that he was introduced to Hemingway by Ford Madox Ford, who was then publishing the Transatlantic Review, also a little magazine.

Mr. Loeb, whose grand-niece was a founder of Kohn Loeb, the private bankers, was born in New York. His father was Albert Loeb and his mother was Rose Gensinger, the daughter of a copper magnate.

Leon Volkov NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Leon Volkov, 59, a Soviet Air Force pilot who defected in 1945 and for the last 20 years was Newsweek magazine's Soviet affairs specialist, died Monday evening at

Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Md., after a heart attack.

As contributing editor and writer on Soviet-bloc and Chinese politics for Newsweek, Mr. Volkov was credited with being the first American newsman to detect the Sino-Russian break in 1958. Other scoops attributed to him were a prediction in early 1963 that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev would seek a nuclear test ban and another prediction of Mr. Khrushchev's downfall and replacement by Leonid I. Brezhnev as Kremlin leader six months before the actual leadership crisis in 1964.

Mr. Volkov entered the Soviet Air Force as a captain in World War II. He flew 85 bombing missions against Germany and held the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1945. Shortly after the war ended in Europe, he was flying in a Soviet transport plane from Paris to

Czechoslovakia when the plane crashed. All aboard were reported killed, including Mr. Volkov, who had parachuted to safety.

Mr. Volkov, who said he had no affection for the Soviet regime even then, requested and was granted asylum by the Americans.

Arthur Peck MANHASSET, N.Y., Jan. 23—Arthur Peck, 66, who retired in 1972 as director of CBS radio broadcasting operations after 35 years with the organization, died Monday at St. Francis Hospital.

Mr. Peck was widely known as a sports-car enthusiast, and he often took the opportunity to give fans a liberal education in the kind of cars they were watching. Although he was an executive of Columbia Broadcasting System, he donated his time at sports-car meets in Sebring, Fla., or Lime Rock, Conn.

Volga car on the evening of Jan. 15 for the rendezvous with Mr. Li. They allegedly took great pains to disguise themselves, with the two men who were to make the actual contact crouched in the car and wearing Chinese clothes.

The report said two of the Russians got out of the car and hid under the bridge.

Passwords Exchanged Mr. Li then arrived on the scene with "an accomplice" who has not yet been identified by the Chinese—and after an exchange of passwords met the Russians under the bridge.

Mr. Li handed over a white gauze surgeon's mask which contained "intelligence in secret writing" as well as "pin-shaped instruments for secret writing" which Mr. Li was returning to the Russians.

The Russians gave Mr. Li a heavy traveling bag containing a radio and other espionage equipment and documents plus "a copy of the program for establishing a secret counter-revolutionary organization in China."

At that crucial point, a red signal light went up over the bridge and "courageous" Chinese militiamen and public security personnel rushed to the bridge shouting "Catch the spies," the report said.

Russian Charges MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Soviet sources said today that a young Peking diplomat ordered out of the Soviet Union had been accused of making espionage contacts with a Russian woman of Chinese origin.

According to the sources, the woman, and the diplomat were detained on the Trans-Siberian express train in the city of Irkutsk, as she was handing over documents to the Chinese official.

Chinese has been relatively calm since the end of American bombing Aug. 15. During the full, government forces, pushed the Khmer Rouge more than five miles to the south. But in the last five days, while the government was driving off a Khmer Rouge force six to eight miles northwest of the city, the insurgents regained all their lost ground on the south and southwest and infiltrated even closer to the city.

Closest Advance In Cambodia, the government rushed 2,000 reinforcements today to the marshland two miles southwest of Phnom Penh to counter a new Khmer Rouge threat to the city. It was the rebels' closest advance toward the capital in six months. Phnom Penh's southern defense

Obituaries

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Astronaut Calls 24-Hour Daylight Possible Through Space Mirrors

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Crippen says space technology may one day permit cities to create 24-hour daylight.

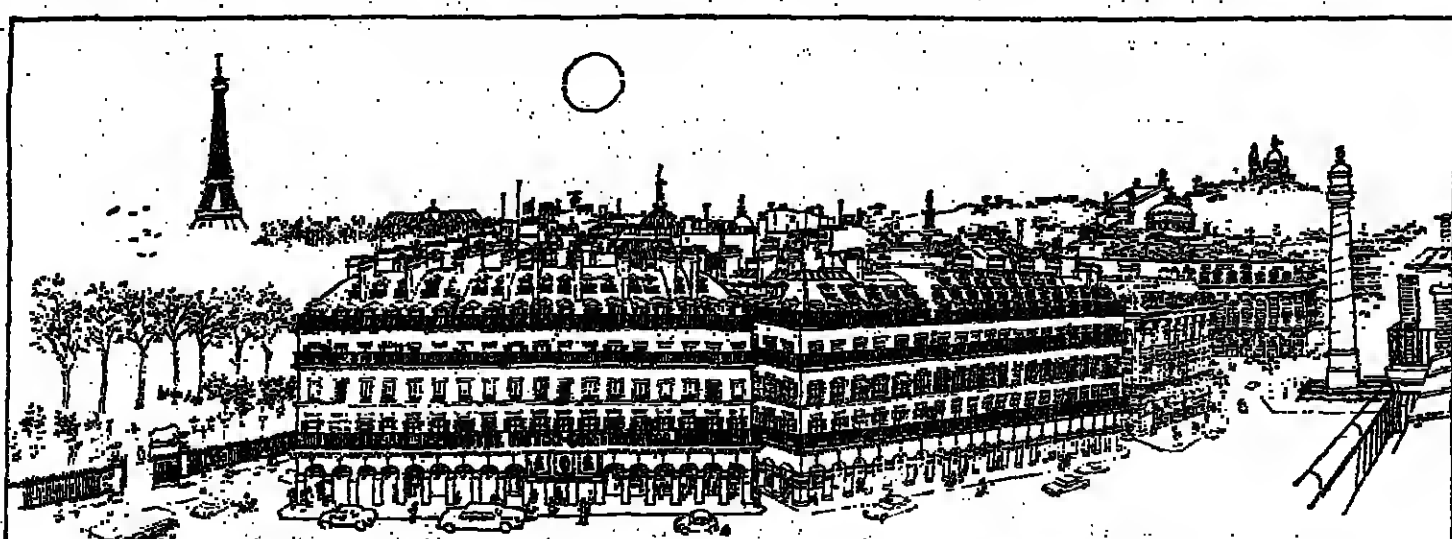
The Navy astronaut said this and other techniques could provide avenues of relief from the energy crisis.

He said an array of huge mirrors up to a half-mile in diameter could be put into stationary orbits outside the earth's shadow, some 25,000 miles in space. By night, they would be tipped automatically to illuminate a city below.

"You could keep the city lighted 24 hours a day in this way if you wanted to," he said in a speech given Monday night. "Or you could just shorten the nights and still save a lot of energy."

The backup Skylab astronaut also said he could "see the time coming when San Diego, for example, will be able to put up its own satellite."

Such a satellite would be left in fixed orbit, straight over the city, generating electricity from solar energy and beaming it to a receiving station on the ground, he said.



In a city of great hotels, one stands out.

Look where it is, to begin with. Right in the center of everything. Place Vendôme, Concorde, Opéra, the Louvre, the Tuileries. Whether you come to Paris for business or

pleasure or both, isn't this where you want to be? Instead of at the airport or out in the banlieue? And then look at what it is. A superb hotel in the old

grand manner, with rooms and service the way they used to be and ought to be. What you have a right to expect. Come stay at the Hotel Inter-Continental in Paris. You

Overnight or longer. And your company, for its salesmeetings or business luncheons. Isn't it a blessing that the Inter-Continental is big enough and grand enough for you both?

The Magnificent Inter-Continental Paris. 3, rue de Castiglione.

Despite Soviet Objections

Bonn to Locate New Office Of Environment in W. Berlin

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Ignoring strong objections by the Soviet Union and East Germany, the West German government today approved plans to locate its new federal office for environmental protection in West Berlin.

NASA Set If Skylab-3 Cuts Mission

HOUSTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—NASA's faltering of a control gyroscope has prompted the early dispatch of the Skylab-3's prime recovery ship.

The problem prevented the astronauts from carrying out a full day of scientific experiments and the flight director, Neil Hutchinson, said that space officials believed the gyro was "slowly but surely" failing.

Officials for the second day canceled an earth resources pass scheduled for this afternoon.

But space officials say the astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson, can probably complete their 12-week mission even if the ailing stabilizer breaks down.

"I have a good feeling we're going to go the 84 days—if the gods smile on us," said the Skylab program director, William C. Schneider.

Mr. Schneider said backup systems probably could hold the station steady without the gyro for the remaining 16 days of the mission, but that many scientific experiments would have to be canceled.

"If it did fail, we wouldn't come home in a rush," because control of the 85-ton station would shift automatically to computer-managed thruster systems, he said.

But, after the gyro ached up for more than eight hours yesterday, Mr. Schneider ordered the carrier New Orleans to leave for the splashdown zone off the Lower California coast. It will sail on Saturday from San Diego, three days ahead of schedule.

"Don't consider this as meaning we're coming home early," Mr. Schneider told newsmen. "We just don't want to block the possibility of coming home early."

The ship will be in position to retrieve the astronauts by Sunday. The splashdown is set for Jan. 26.

In four days the gyroscope has faltered 11 times. Fluctuations are characterized by a rise in power consumption, a change in the temperature of the bearing and a slowdown of its 242-pound wheel.

These same symptoms preceded the failure of another control gyroscope early in the Skylab-3 flight. Since the first gyro breakdown, the station has operated on two gyros. One could not do the job, however.

Russians Seize Reporter's Notes On Jewish Issue

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Secret police stopped an American newsmen on a Moscow street today and seized written replies to questions that he had posed to a group of Jewish activists.

UPI correspondent Gordon F. Johnson said he was confronted by two plainclothes agents and a uniformed policeman on a street corner after completing the 90-minute interview at the home of one of the activists. All have been denied permission to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Johnson said one of the police agents called to him, "Mr. Johnson, we want to talk to you." He said the other men blocked his way and threatened an incident if he did not give them the written replies from the Jews.

They told me I had no business talking to such people and implied they would take the papers by force if I did not surrender them," Mr. Johnson said. As he left one of the men waved him not to write anything about the incident, he said.

Mr. Johnson and UPI correspondent Christopher Ogden were kicked and punched by Soviet secret police last Oct. 5 when they tried to photograph a demonstration by Jews outside the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

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Domestic Criticism

However, that plan had been attacked heavily by the press and Mr. Brandt's political opposition as a precedent that would undermine the legal basis of Bonn's ties with West Berlin. As a result, the government apparently decided at the last minute that exposing itself to Soviet anger was preferable to continued domestic criticism.

One of the four-power agreement states that West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany, is not a part of the Federal Republic and should not be governed by it. This is the article cited by the Russians and East Germans in opposing location of a new federal office in West Berlin.

The three Western allies base their defense of Bonn's move on another article of the agreement which states that the ties between the Federal Republic and the city should be maintained and strengthened.

The plan to put the environmental office in Berlin originated with Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leader of those forces in the government and Bundestag who believe the city has not been living up to the spirit of Bonn's détente agreements.

Mr. Genscher belongs to the liberal Free Democrats, the junior partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats in the government.

When Walter Scheel, the Free Democrat leader, moves up to the presidency next spring, it now seems almost certain that Mr. Genscher will succeed him at the Foreign Ministry.

That, in turn, is expected to signal a new harder line toward dealing with Moscow, and the decision to override the Soviet protests and move ahead with the environmental agency is seen here as a symbolic first step in demanding that the Communists observe the spirit as well as the letter of its agreements with the West.

Ironically, the decision to use the agency as a pawn in the maneuvering over Berlin's status is expected to have serious adverse effects on the city's prescribed function in environmental protection.

One of the original arguments made for locating the agency in Berlin was that such a location would offer the opportunity for close collaboration with East Germany and Poland, whose cooperation is required in any program to clean up the polluted Baltic Sea.

However, it now seems certain that the Communists will refuse to recognize the agency's existence and the main reason will be the plan for a joint assault on Berlin's pollution.

Rescuers Save 80 Stranded by Snow in Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Eighty men were rescued today after being stranded by snow for four days in the mountains of eastern Turkey.

A severe winter night with zero temperatures and many of us would have died," one of the men said.

The 80 men were preparing the site for a factory when they were isolated by snow drifts six yards high near the remote town of Guleman yesterday.

Israel Areas Frozen

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (AP)—Jerusalem and parts of northern Israel lay frozen and immobilized under snow today, but officials said that the past two weeks of severe weather had ended a four-year drought and may have saved the country from a water crisis.

Wind and sleet destroyed three buildings in Jerusalem's Old City, killing two Arabs. Ten other buildings in the city were evacuated. Heavy damage was reported throughout northern and central Israel.

U.K.-Iran Oil Deal Seen in Shah Meeting

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two senior members of Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet are flying to a Swiss ski resort on Friday for talks with the Shah of Iran that are almost certain to involve a barter deal of British steel and other goods for Iranian oil.

A government announcement today said only that Anthony Barber, chancellor of the Exchequer, and Peter Walker, trade and industry minister, would fly to St. Moritz for a "general discussion on economic and financial matters" with the Shah.

British officials have said privately, however, that an oil trade deal with Iran worth some \$300 million is being prepared. The barter arrangement would give Britain some eight million tons, about 59 million barrels, of Iranian crude oil in return for an equivalent value of British steel, cement, rubber, paper and fiber products, the sources said.



BLAZE—Firemen fight a fire which damaged a supermarket near Paris Opéra yesterday.

Eight French Soldiers Killed As Train Hits Them in Tunnel

CHATEAU-THIERRY, France, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sixteen French soldiers were run over by a freight train in a railroad tunnel early today. Eight were killed and three seriously injured.

The soldiers were walking in single file shortly after midnight through the 400-yard-long tunnel when the train, rounding a curve, smashed into the column. Railroad officials said that there was barely a foot of clearance between the train and the tunnel wall.

"Even railroad employees are not normally allowed to go in there," said a railroad official. He said 180 trains go through the tunnel every day.

Tunnel Forbidden

Defense Ministry officials said that army rules specifically forbid foot soldiers from marching through a tunnel.

Police said that about 30 men were returning to their Marjival camp northeast of Paris after a 15-mile march. They had another eight miles to go.

The patrol split up at the Chézy-sur-Marne tunnel. One group climbed a hill to reach the road to their camp and 16 men, led by a sergeant, entered the tunnel.

"They were probably tired and taking a short cut," an army spokesman said.

The train, traveling on the Paris-Strasbourg line, entered the tunnel on schedule at 45 minutes after midnight.

Iran Confirms Death for Five in Plot to Kill Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A military appeal court today upheld death sentences for five men convicted on charges of plotting to kill the Shah and to kidnap three other members of the royal family and an unnamed foreign ambassador.

The death sentences—by firing squad—could be carried out within 10 days unless Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi intervenes.

The court commuted the death penalty for two other men who today expressed repentance for their acts and fidelity to the Iranian regime. Instead, they were given 15 and 10 years jail respectively.

Prison sentences of one to five years were commuted for five others, mostly journalists and clerics, in the case.

The defendants, who were arrested between April and October last year, told the court that they planned to kill the Shah either at a Caspian Sea resort or while he was vacationing in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Those under sentence of death said that they were Marxists who "had to kill the head of the regime."

Protesters Paint Train for Spain

BARCELONA, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—About 50 masked men blocked an express train heading for Spain in France last night and painted anti-Spanish government slogans on the cars, passengers here said.

The express was traveling from Geneva and arrived in Barcelona more than an hour late.

Passengers said the men surrounded the train at the Montpeller station and prevented it from leaving by placing a luggage cart on the tracks and pulling the emergency brake.

The incident was one of a series of recent demonstrations in France against a Spanish court's death sentence against Salvador Puig Antich, a young Spanish anarchist, for killing a police officer in Barcelona.

Fires Quelled At 4 Paris-Area Supermarkets

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Presidents in four Paris-area supermarkets this morning, but police declined to say if they were linked.

They said they opened an investigation.

There were no victims in any of the fires.

At the Atomopole store near Place de l'Opéra, in the center of the city, 300 frozen and 20 fire trucks fought flames for five hours.

Firemen said damage in the seven-story building, which included offices of other companies, was extensive.

A fire started about the same time at the Menoprix store in suburban Neuilly, but fire officials said it was quickly brought under control.

A third fire was rapidly snuffed out after starting apparently as a result of short-circuiting in the Frisule store on the Champs Elysées, fire officials said.

Police said a fourth fire occurred at the Rue Caumartin Frisule. They said the fire there was rapidly extinguished.

Canada Seeking Slide Victims

TERRACE, British Columbia, Canada, Jan. 23 (AP)—Rescuers were digging through packed snow today for victims of a snowslide yesterday that buried a service station, cafe and small trailer park.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police said that four bodies have been recovered and one survivor has been pulled from the snow. As many as 15 persons were feared buried when tons of snow tumbled down a 2,266-foot mountain 28 miles west of this northern British Columbia community.

The slide was 400 feet long, 100 feet wide and up to 30 feet deep. An avalanche authority warned that about two-thirds of the slide was still to come.

Foes to Run for Head Of Ogala Sioux Tribe

PINE RIDGE, S.D., Jan. 23 (AP)—American Indian Movement leader Russell Means and incumbent president Richard Wilson finished first and second respectively in the primary election for president of the Ogala Sioux tribe. There were 12 candidates.

Mr. Means and Mr. Wilson, adversaries during the occupation of Wounded Knee, will meet in the Feb. 7 runoff election for president of the tribe on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Abbey Needs Facelift

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Westminster Abbey is crumbling and needs an £8-million (\$17.5 million) cleaning and facelift, a spokesman for the abbey said today.

Peking Tells How It Caught 5 Russians With Chinese Spy

PEKING, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—China today published a detailed account of how five Soviet Embassy personnel were said to have been caught making contact with a Chinese-born Soviet agent in Peking last week—and added that the whole episode had been filmed.

The account was published in China's leading newspaper, the People's Daily, along with a 900-word "confession" by the agent, Li Hui-shan, saying "I hate myself intensely, deeply regretting that I have taken the wrong road."

The five Russians—two diplomats and their wives plus a translator—were expelled from China last Saturday, four days after their arrest.

The incident, which the Russians assert was staged by the Chinese, is believed to be the first of its kind since the Sino-Soviet quarrel came into the open more than 10 years ago.

Under the Bridge

The Chinese said the arrest took place at a small bridge on Peihuang Road, a street on the northern fringes of Peking.

It said the five Russians left the Soviet Embassy in a gray Volvo car on the evening of Jan. 15 for the rendezvous with Mr. Li. They allegedly took great pains to disguise themselves with the two men who were to make the actual contact crouched in the car and wearing Chinese clothes.

The report said that the Russians got out of the car and hid under the bridge.

Passwords Exchanged

Mr. Li then arrived on the scene with "an accomplice" who has not yet been identified by the Chinese—and after an exchange of passwords, met the Russians under the bridge.

Mr. Li handed over a white gauze surgical mask when contacted "intelligently" in secret writing," as well as "pencil-written" instructions for secret writing, which Mr. Li was returning to the Russians.

The Russians gave Mr. Li a heavy traveling bag containing a radio and other espionage equipment and documents plus "a copy of the program for establishing a secret courier-revolutionary organization in China."

At that crucial point, a red signal light went up over the bridge and "vicious" Chinese militiamen and public security personnel rushed to the bridge shouting "Catch the spies," the report said.

Russian Charges

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Soviet sources said today that a young Peking diplomat ordered out of the Soviet Union had been accused of making espionage contacts with a Russian woman of Chinese origin.

According to the sources, the woman and the diplomat were detained on the Trans-Siberian express train in the city of Khabarovsk after handing over documents to the Chinese official.

Harold A. Loeb, Published Broom Magazine

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Harold A. Loeb, 62, publisher of an influential avant-garde literary magazine in the early 1920s and a onetime crony of Ernest Hemingway and other American expatriates, died Sunday in Marrakech, Morocco, where he was vacationing. He lived in Weston, Conn.

The restless and adventuresome son of a Wall Street broker, Mr. Loeb made his literary mark by brokering and publishing Broom from 1921 to 1924. The monthly, which described itself as "an international magazine of the arts," printed the early works of James Stephens, Malcolm Cowley, Matthew Josephson, Hart Crane, Marianne Moore, Gertrude Stein, Sherwood Anderson, Conrad Aiken, John Dos Passos and others who became literary notables.

A showcase for dadaism and surrealism in letters and art, Broom was one of several "little magazines" that reflected the seriousness of the post-World War I "lost generation."

The U.S. Library of Congress research division said Mr. Loeb's magazine Broom was published in Rome from 1921 to 1923.

Its contributors were rebels against what they considered to be the quality of their immediate forebears, and they fashioned new modes of expression in fiction, poetry and criticism. Many of their experiments shaped American and European literature in succeeding decades.

Mr. Loeb, then a handsome Princeton graduate with an appetite for the arts, was among his associates in Greenwich Village, lived among his magazine's contributors in Europe for most of the 1920s. It was there, in 1923, that he was introduced to Hemingway by Ford Madox Ford who was then publishing the Transatlantic Review, also a little magazine.

Mr. Loeb, whose grand-uncle was a founder of Kuhn Loeb, the private bankers, was born in New York. His father, Albert Loeb, and his mother was Rose Guggenheim, the daughter of a copper magnate.

Leon Volkov

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT)—Leon Volkov, 58, a Soviet Air Force pilot who defected in 1946 and for the last 20 years was Newsweek magazine's Soviet affairs specialist, died Monday evening at

Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Md., after a heart attack.

AS CONTRIBUTOR, editor and writer on Soviet-bloc and Chinese politics for Newsweek, Mr. Volkov was credited with being the first American newsmen to detect the Sino-Russian break in 1950. Other scoops attributed to him were a prediction in early 1963 that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev would seek a nuclear test ban and another prediction of Mr. Khrushchev's downfall and replacement by Leonid I. Brezhnev as Kremlin leader six months before the actual leadership crisis in 1964.

Mr. Volkov entered the Soviet Air Force as a captain in World War II, flew 86 bombing missions against Germany and held the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1945. Shortly after the war ended in Europe, he was flying in a Soviet transport plane from Paris to

Czechoslovakia when the plane crashed. Mr. Volkov was reported killed, including Mr. Volkov who had parachuted to safety.

Mr. Volkov, who said he had no attention for the Soviet regime even then, requested and was granted asylum by the Americans.

Arthur Peck

MANHASSET, N.Y., Jan. 23—Arthur Peck, 66, who retired in 1972 as director of CBS radio broadcasting operations after 33 years with the organization, died Monday at St. Francis Hospital.

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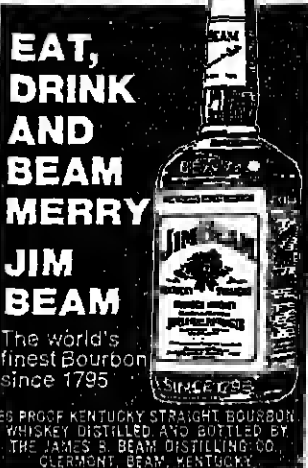
According to the sources, the woman and the diplomat were detained on the Trans-Siberian express train in the city of Khabarovsk after handing over documents to the Chinese official.

Dutch Tanker Rescues 23 From Saigon Ship Sunk in Battle

SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Dutch tanker rescued 23 South Vietnamese crewmen of a patrol boat sunk last Saturday in a battle with North Vietnamese ships, the Saigon command announced today.



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Prying Open the Business World for Women Executives

By Marilyn Bender

NEW YORK (NYT).—Women are at last moving into the pipeline of American business. Though not all of them care to acknowledge it, their presence is largely a result of government pressure and militant feminism.

And not everyone is glad to see them there.

"It just doesn't seem natural for women to be in executive jobs," said a corporate public relations man for an oil company. "A woman loses her femininity when she pays checks and puts on her own coat."

Pipeline is business jargon (a language women have to learn to speak) for the key jobs from which candidates are chosen to run companies. It is the feeder to executive titles and perquisites, to power and money.

There is no precise measuring device that calculates recent strides women have made. But a look at major companies across the United States shows the following:

• Women are getting significant posts, not just window-dressing or token jobs.

• They appear to be brushing past blacks in certain previously all-white, all-male areas such as brokerage and banking or corporate financial jobs.

• They are moving in numbers into the professional and lower managerial jobs that feed into the pipeline corporate staff lawyers, auto factory foremen or computer marketing managers.

Carolyn Chin, 25, is a sheet buyer at Macy's department store in New York, a breakthrough job, since women have usually been restricted to the fashion side of retailing. She has almost doubled the \$15,000 executive trainee salary with which Macy's recruited her from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1971.

Arlene Olzak, 28, is a life insurance agent for the Aetna Life and Casualty Company in Portland, Maine. The insurance industry used to assume the job was too cutthroat for a woman, the night selling hours too demanding and that men would not buy from women. Miss Olzak expects to be drawing \$25,000 a year on commissions within two years.

Cathy Thomas, 26, is one of the first women graduates of the General Motors Institute, the auto company's private college. (Twelve of GM's 59 top executives are alumni.) She has advanced from production foreman in a Flint, Mich., plant to engineering production studies. She expects to be promoted to general foreman and then department superintendent.

Most keen in the pipeline never see the light at the end or reach the board room pinnacle of power

to which it leads. Certainly no one expects any of the women to work their way to the top of billion-dollar corporations soon.

"The United States will have a woman president before the Atlantic Richfield Company does," said Susan Armstrong, 28, a personnel supervisor for the oil company.

Until the federal government made it clear that it meant to enforce Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act banning sex discrimination in employment, the only women seen at Atlantic Richfield were secretaries, an occasional economist or a systems analyst. Now there are women in finance, personnel and on the legal staff as well as in refinery blue-collar jobs.

And of the freshmen students enrolled at the General Motors Institute last fall, 178 of 903 were female.

Business Schools

Women are being wooed by the major business schools. Fifteen percent of the 800 enrolled at Stanford's elite Graduate School of Business are women, up from 9 percent last year. Ten years ago, the school had one female student.

But the young have no monopoly on the pipeline. There is a countervailing force of middle-aged women who have no college degrees or credentials other than long experience. Because companies could not find enough women managers by raising other companies (as they tried to do with blacks), they have had to cultivate some of the shrinking violets in their own back yard.

For example, Jetta Brenner, 47, is general manager of the Sheraton Russell Hotel in New York, the first woman to run a big-city hotel in the chain.

"One of my first questions was, 'Why did you ask me instead of a fair-haired management trainee?'" The answer, as Mrs. Brenner recalls, was that they wanted "a lady manager."

Reluctance

Pearl Meyer, vice-president of Handy Associates, an executive search firm, said: "In the past, women have been reluctant to change jobs. They were loyal and afraid to move. They sat there and hoped to be appreciated and loved and taken care of."

But Handy's national mobility survey for the last six months indicated that 4 percent of those seeking executive positions were women, the first time women counted for more than half of 1 percent. "They now have hope," Pearl Meyer said.

Unmarried women face special bias.

"You're single, you don't need the money," Donna DeLuia, 22, an associate general counsel of Celanese Corporation, said that

she was told when she protested that she was not being paid as much as male lawyers.

Last month, she filed a complaint with the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, alleging that her employer practiced sex discrimination in pay and promotion opportunities.

Competition

With government pressure to hire and promote both blacks and women, there are spotty symptoms of competition between the two groups.

Some managers refuse to consider women as deprived.

"A black Spanish-speaking woman who is Jewish or married to a Jew would cover many grounds here, especially if she were something like a metallurgical engineer," said Warren Bacon, head of the Affirmative Action Program at Inland Steel, whose recruiting brochure is directed solely to males.

"But I don't consider women a minority. I think race and color are the most important factors in determining that," said Mr. Bacon, who is black.

Minority recruitment specialists and business school placement officers indicate that black males have a definite edge in sales and supervisory positions. White women, because of their educational and cultural advantages or long experience in administrative ranks, are ahead in such areas as finance and accounting.

Rarest of all, the qualified black female can pick and choose.

"I can't believe I just turned down a \$45,000-a-year job as financial vice-president of a re-

tail concern," said Claudine Malone, 33, assistant professor of controls at Harvard Business School. She prefers to continue teaching for a while.

A new figure who will be closely watched on the Washington scene in coming months by blacks and women is John H. Powell Jr., who has just been sworn in as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He succeeds William H. Brown Jr., another black Republican, who led the agency into hot pursuit of corporate race and sex discrimination.

Ever since the commission received enforcement powers March 1972, it has taken a number of the mightiest corporations into court and obtained court orders to settle discrimination suits alleging sex discrimination and settled nine by consent decree.

In the year ended June 1973, the commission received 24,300 sex-discrimination complaints against companies, backlog of 65,000 cases in 1973 expected to reach 80,000 a year.

The Multimillion-Dollar Boehm Bird Phenomenon

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP).—America in recent years have spent more than \$100 million on statues and plates and medals and other industrially produced examples of "limited edition art." Nobody did more to build that still growing market than Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall Boehm.

Boehm, who died in 1965, was an unlikely millionaire. He gave as much attention to the rare live birds he bred as to the porcelain birds he made.

It was Helen Boehm, his widow, who built her husband's hobby into a multimillion-dollar business. She deeply understands America's "rear-guard" taste—as opposed to avant-garde. She has a genius for imaginative promotion, and she has helped develop a small army of collectors who gladly spend vast sums on the limited edition porcelains of Boehm.

\$600 Bird

"Aren't they beautiful?" Bessie Levitan of Washington asked. "My son, Roger, it was his idea. One day he called and said, 'Mother, it's about time you start collecting something worthwhile.' I said, '\$600 for a bird?'"

President Nixon, Bessie Levitan said, had given birds by Boehm to the Pope and to Chairman Mao. "I give them, too," said Mrs. Levitan. "I've bought the baby birds, the little hundred-dollar ones they issue in unlimited editions, as presents for my maid. She loves them. In fact she's gone out and bought others on her own. She's a Boehm collector, too."

"Fondo Marino," an elaborate sea-life sculpture that is Boehm's most expensive porcelain, costs \$23,500. Boehm birds issued in unlimited editions cost from \$90 to \$336 each.

Birds produced in limited numbers cost from \$350 each for meadowlarks up to \$9,500 for the brown pelican introduced last year in an edition of 300. Older

The late Edward Marshall Boehm, at work on a bird sculpture. Behind him is his brown pelican, which was reproduced in porcelain last year, at \$9,500 a bird.



editions have fetched much higher prices at auction.

Though Boehm is dead, his studios aren't. There is one in Trenton, N.J., and one in Malvern, England. The 180 artisans, kiln masters and mold makers, sculptors and painters, are obedient to the methods, the standards and aesthetics taught them by Boehm.

Almost all the birds they manufacture are sold before they are made. So great is the demand that if you order one tomorrow, you may have to wait five years, before your breakable bird arrives, hand-delivered at your door.

Boehm studio officials will speak openly, for hours, about Ed Boehm, his porcelain techniques, his employees, his horses, cows and swines, his attitudes, his whims. But they do not speak of money.

However, their price lists make it clear that in 15 years they have already manufactured limited-edition porcelains that retailed for more than \$33 million. Their unlimited editions have earned them perhaps \$2 million more.

The Boehms met during World War II when Ed Boehm was working at an Air Force convalescent center and Helen Fraunholz, a Brooklyn-raised daughter of Italian immigrants, was grinding and fitting glasses for a living. After the war, Boehm took a

job as an assistant veterinarian in Great Neck, L.I. Soon the Boehms' apartment was filled with dogs and tanks of tropical fish.

After learning to duplicate in porcelain the animals he loved, Boehm went to Trenton, the city where the best American porcelain is produced, to study ceramic techniques. In 1949 he raised \$10,000, left his veterinarian job and opened a studio.

As he built the porcelain figures, Helen Boehm built a market.

Helen Boehm is not a woman easily dissuaded. At first, no one would buy her husband's sculpture. If it wouldn't sell as porcelain, she would offer it as animals. She began to show the Hereford cattle to people who bred cattle, the stallion to people who raised horses, the colts and the poodles to people who showed dogs.

"They knew nothing about porcelain, but they knew their animals," says Mrs. Boehm. "They'd forget it was a statue. They'd buy and tell their friends."

Museum Buyer

In January, 1951, Helen Boehm sold Vincent Andrus, curator of the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, some pieces. The sales to the Met were soon the subject of a story in The New York Times.

That helped. A few days later, armed now with a clipping from The Times, Mrs. Boehm approached Black, Starr and Gorman, the New York jewelers. Black, Starr and Gorman had made the silver cups that would be given out as prizes at the Westminster Kennel Club dog show at Madison Square Garden. Ed Boehm had made lots of dogs.

During the dog show, Black, Starr and Gorman showed their silver and his porcelains in their window on Fifth Avenue. The display was Boehm's first commercial exhibition.

Soon, Boehm's porcelains were at Bergdorf Goodman, Bonwit Teller, and other stores. So was Mrs. Boehm.

Her Technique

"I'd get to meet the salesgirls," she says, "and I'd get to meet their customers. Beagles are just wonderful with kids. I'd say, or, 'You know, porcelain is fired at 2,400 degrees.' Then I'd ask the salesgirl, 'Who was it bought the beagle?' 'Mrs. Jones,' she'd answer. Then I'd send a little note—and a clipping from The Times—off to Mrs. Jones."

Mrs. Boehm began to travel, giving pep talks to the salesgirls, making lists of customers, and selling porcelains by Boehm. "I'd hit 10 stores a day," she says.

"And I'd always write my the you notes before leaving town, only took a 3-cent stamp, hotel stationery's free."

In the early 1950s, Mrs. Boehm shipped porcelains to some stores. Today, the company considerably more selective. Of the collectors, Mrs. Boehm says: "I've met them all, my friends."

In 1957, when Queen Elizabeth II visited the United States, Boehm sent a letter to the White House. The President's gift the royal couple, a porcelain portrait of Prince Philip on porcelain polo pony, made a front page of The Times. The name of Boehm collectors, who name were on hand mailing list, received a little note from Boehm, and a copy of the star within days.

"It pays to keep in touch," says, "even with the queen."

Not Afraid

Speaking of the Boehm phenomenon, a dealer said: "It frightens people, it demands a much. It threatens. People are afraid of art, but they're not afraid of Boehm."

"They are not afraid, in part because they understand the life like birds they see before them. And they are not afraid because they think their money is safe."

More than 180 porcelains in Boehm, not just birds and flowers, but porcelain saints and angels, were sold at auction last week, November 1973, and April 1973. Prices varied, but, down different auctions, the typical seller more than tripled his original investment.

Last year, when devoted Boehm collectors Mr. and Mrs. O. Delcamp of Mobile, Ala., Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Lombard of Jacksonville, Fla., donated some birds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, 1,000 Boehm collectors gathered there to dine, to see an opera and to celebrate the presentation.

The weekend's parties were held at \$50,000.

"They were thrown by Hickory Boehm."

"When my husband died," said Helen Boehm, "I considered moving to the south of France. But not very seriously. It would have sent me to the booby hatch."

Helen Boehm smiles frequently. You sense her warmth, humor, playfulness, and her unshakable confidence. She has been speaking of the early days, the days when she ground lenses for a living and spent her weekends carrying porcelain to gift shops. Suddenly she leaned across her desk, took her interviewer's glasses from his face, cleaned them and explained their numerous defects.

"Look for quality," she said. "Ed could see it. You'd show him two cows, two porcelains, two people, and he'd always pick the best. He used to say, 'It's just like chalk and cheese.'"

Q:

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Dutch Government Bans Pirate Station

By Alice Drago

THE HAGUE, Jan. 23 (NYT).—After a nine-year delay, the Dutch government voted yesterday to end the career of pirate radio station Veronica. Veronica has been beaming programs chiefly pop music—for more than 12 years from its North Sea anchorage in sight of the Hague shoreline. In the beginning the station was not strictly speaking a pirate operation because there were no laws banning broadcasting from outside territorial waters.

The European Parliament passed such a law in 1965 and it was quickly ratified by most member countries. But it was not until October, 1973, that it was approved by the Dutch lower house and sent to the senate. The Government Convention makes it a crime to support, supply or work for a pirate sender. After defeating a motion to put off a final vote until July, the senate passed the bill yesterday.

Within a year, however, Veronica could be back as a legal, mainland station. The owners have recruited 200,000 members for the Veronica Broadcast Organization, enough for a C license if the government agrees there is room for a new sender.

Public Demand

In 1967, the government yielded to public demand and admitted a similar "non-aligned" broadcast organization to the establishment of five which had controlled Holland's air waves for almost 50 years. At the same time the go-ahead was given to radio and TV advertising.

Two years before, the Marinjen cabinet had fallen when marathon debates could not resolve these two issues. That crisis was precipitated by another pirate, a

The pirate station Veronica could be back within a year if the government grants it authority to operate legally.

television station which gave the Dutch viewer popular programming and his first look at commercials. Officials were able to quash this station quickly because the offshore platform from which it was sending beamed on Dutch territory. But the station owners then organized the TROS broadcasting society and, with massive public support, "went legal."

TROS is still attracting members while some offshore broadcasters are losing them, and it will probably gain A status (400,000 members) later this year.

Holland's radio-television structure is regulated by two ministries. But the station owners grew out of amateur groups in the 1920s. These are AVRO (independent liberal); ERO (Roman Catholic); NCRV (conservative Protestant); VPRO (moderate Protestant); VARA (Socialist) and independent newcomer TROS. There is also NOS, a foundation with government-appointed directors which gets 25 percent of air time for news and documentaries. Ten percent is reserved for small political and religious groups, so that everyone has a voice.

A society of 15,000 can make preliminary application and has two years to grow to C status. Membership claims are first verified by an accountant, then the Post-Telephone-Telegraph Ministry takes a random sampling to see whether members have

paid the yearly license fee of \$35 for a television or (non-portable) radio receiver. Finally the group must demonstrate that it will offer balanced fare—culture, education and entertainment.

Societies get their funds from the license fees and from the weekly radio-TV guides that each group publishes.

Societies also share in the broadcast advertising revenues, although this advertising is handled by yet another foundation. Fifteen minutes each evening is allotted for TV spot commercials—the advertiser cannot sponsor a program. At first, the channels used to run the ads back-to-back, creating what viewers dubbed the "commercial hour." Now the ads are spaced.

If Veronica does become an approved broadcaster, the station says it will not be limited to series like "Peyton Place" or "The FBI," but that listeners will be able to vote on what they want to see. Radio Veronica has always played requests for its folkloric, and it phones listeners, sends them flowers and gives away prizes. It sponsors athletic teams and sports events, and has raised money for civic projects and charity. Its disc jockeys travel around Holland and other countries enacting teen-age dances; last year they did a show in New York.

The dual knowledge that the pirates must go, but that a lot

of Dutch voters listen to Veronica has been parliament's dilemma. Officials pointedly refrained from debating the ship when it was driven aground by the April 1973 hurricane and lay on the Scheveningen beach for more than a week, creating tremendous traffic jams in The Hague. Fans flocked to see the boat.

The ship was refloated on April 15. Coincidentally, that was Veronica's birthday and the day the parliament bill on the largest demonstration ever held there.

If Veronica returns as a mainland broadcaster—and no one seems to know just what the chances are—it cannot happen before October, 1974. While programs could be fitted into an evening television schedule, Holland's three radio stations—sending from the central Netherlands city of Hilversum—are full booked and the government is thinking of obtaining a fourth frequency.

Veronica now sends at 89 meters on the medium-wave band. Holland would like to get to 445-meter spot on this band, as an old international agreement reserves this frequency for Egypt, France and the Soviet Union. Following international procedure the Dutch approached these countries with their request. France responded by opening a station in Lille, about as close to the Netherlands as possible, and the Russians also began broadcasts on the frequency with a station 600 miles nearer Holland than the originally designated spot. There has been no reaction at all from Egypt. In October, however, a Geneva conference will give the wave lengths anew among countries, and perhaps there will be a spot for the old pirate Veronica.

Bank of Japan Supports Yen Rate

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan kept the yen rate steady at 360 yen to the dollar today, unchanged from the previous session. In trading of the overnight delivery on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market, trading had been suspended for two days following the indepen-

Trading Heaviest Since August '71

dent float of the French franc. Dealers estimated that the Bank of Japan sold more of the \$742 million traded for delivery

today and tomorrow to prevent a further decline of the yen. Today's turnover was the highest single day's volume since Aug. 27, 1971, when trading volume totaled \$1,250 million. The forward dollar rate posted sharp gains across the board, ranging from 6.65 yen on one-month dollars to 8.95 yen on four-month dollars, mainly because of the orders backlog and also because of concern about a further decline of the yen against the dollar, dealers said.

Turnover was a moderate \$123 million in the forward market. Events here today were roughly in line with government and market expectations. Demand for dollars is always high in Japan during January for seasonal reasons, as exports are sluggish, and imports tend to be very high during the month.

Devaluation feared. Nevertheless, the unusually high level of trade was attributed to speculation that the Bank of Japan will soon be forced to adjust its intervention point as a result of currency declines in Europe, thus effectively devaluing the yen again.

Most observers felt that the central bank would try to avoid another adjustment for as long as possible because of growing fears that the world is moving into a period of "competitive" devaluations. Several Japanese officials said their country would not be the first to move in a new round of parity changes.

Trade Talks Barrier Lifted

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The United States and the Common Market have broken a procedural deadlock holding up major international trade negotiations, delegation officials on both sides said here today.

After consultations spread over more than two months, the two have reached a compromise settlement of a dispute on how to divide the sensitive area of agriculture in the negotiations, officials said.

The way now appears clear for calling a full session early next month in Geneva of the 83-nation trade talks, being conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The bargaining got off to a bad start at a three-day session last October because of a U.S.-EEC disagreement on how to negotiate on agricultural products.

Neither side today would disclose details of the talks, but an EEC delegate said that "there was some give and take on both sides."

Sources close to the negotiations believe the oil crisis and commodity shortages may bring a shift of emphasis in the talks, with more consideration being given to access to natural resources and the conditions under which export controls can be applied.

Nippon Electric Profit Rises 35%

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) had a consolidated net profit of 12,229 billion yen (about \$40.7 million) for the year ended Sept. 30, 1973, up 35 percent from 9,046 billion yen a year earlier.

Executive vice-president Tadao Tanaka, reporting this today, said consolidated sales for the 1973 period totaled 385.8 billion yen, up from 313.3 billion yen a year earlier.

Mr. Tanaka attributed the higher sales and profit to good business performance by NEC's subsidiaries. Poor performance by some subsidiaries adversely affected consolidated results in the previous year.



Walter V. Shipley



Ronald W. Wehner

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chemical Bank has put Walter V. Shipley, senior vice-president and head of the bank's operations in the United Kingdom, in charge of its European activities. Previously he was in charge of the bank's business in the Southern and Southwestern United States.

Ronald W. Wehner will fill the newly-created position of corporate manager, international personnel, for Borg-Warner Corp. He will be based in Brussels. Mr. Wehner was formerly manager of compensation and management development at Borg-Warner Chemicals.

Chase Manhattan has named T. Jefferson Cunningham 3d general manager of Chase Manhattan Bank in the United Kingdom and regional coordinator for Northern Europe, effective March 1. He succeeds W. Griffin Burnett, vice-president, who is returning to Chase's head office in New York.

André Plagnol has been appointed deputy general manager of Banque Canadienne Nationale Montreal and general manager of Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe) whose headquarters are in Paris. Before joining the BCN, Mr. Plagnol was vice-president and manager of the Paris branch of Marine Midland Bank of New York.

U.S. Steel Firms Seen Unable To Gain From World Demand

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—Steel producers here are apparently abandoning any hope of sizable participation, either through exports or overseas capacity, in the growing world demand for steel. They have their hands full meeting a domestic steel boom that shows no signs of abating.

U.S. mills say they simply do not have enough money to play an active role in the dramatic reshaping of steel production and steel-consumption patterns taking place throughout the world. The United States will be unable to meet the U.S. mills' toughest competition here.

More than two dozen of the so-called developing nations have built or are building steel mills. Many of these include as partners the Japanese and European steelmakers who already make up the U.S. mills' toughest competition here.

These partners often take as their share of the venture semi-finished steel produced by the new mills with lower-cost labor and materials, then finish the steel in their home plants and send the final product back into the world export market with a competitive edge in price.

Furthermore, new mills in the developing states will reduce potential exports to these countries from Japan and Europe, which have been their major steel suppliers. High prices and, more recently, the U.S. steel industry's heavy loss of U.S. exports to a trickle for years) U.S. steelmen fear that Japanese and European steelmakers may attempt to ship this "lost" tonnage here.

Export Controls. The Japanese and major European steelmakers are subject to voluntary limits on exports here, but the limits do not apply to all types of steel products and they expire in January, 1975, before the scheduled completion of most of the mills now being built in the developing nations.

What is more, even with growing economies, few of the developing lands will be able to fully

absorb the initial output of their mills, thus raising the prospect of still more U.S.-aimed exports. Some of the developing nations have come to view steel plants as a means of exporting their raw materials, in a form adding to their value, to the world market. Two big mills, for instance, are planned in Brazil, which has huge reserves of iron ore.

Some of the new foreign mills are small, low-technology mills designed to meet a single need for galvanized sheet steel for agricultural buildings, for instance. But many others are vast, sophisticated plants that promise to compete strongly in world markets.

The reason for all this capacity is that the International Iron and Steel Institute in Brussels terms "certain significant shifts" in steel use. While U.S. consumption is expected to grow at only about 3 percent a year over the next decade, growth rates of 6 to 8 percent a year are projected for Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and India.

By far the most active country in the world steel picture these days is Japan, whose rebuilt steel industry has become one of the most aggressive in the world. The five largest Japanese steel companies currently have ownership interests ranging from 5 to 90 percent in some 32 steel plants in 17 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In addition, a dozen more projects, involving perhaps as much as \$1.5 billion, are in various stages of negotiation.

Euro Is Worth...

Jan. 23, 1974
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:
DM 3.70500 Belgian Fr. 47.9931
French Fr. 37.9946 Krona 7.3814
Lira 200.4800 Swiss Franc 2.0032
Guilder 3.7515 U.S. \$ 1.9901

The undersigned announces that as from January 15, 1974, against the sum of 1 unit of the CDR, each 25 51 units of the "A" Ord. Stock J. Lyons & Company Ltd. an interest dividend for the period March 31, 1973-March 31, 1974, will be payable with D.F.I. 1.4% per CDR at the office of the Kest-Associatie N.V. Tax credit 5.5% per CDR resp. 50 sh. and 52% per CDR resp. 50 sh.

Non-British CDR-holders will not be entitled to receive the benefit of this interest dividend as long as the tax convention between their country and U.S. has not been brought into agreement with the Finance Act, 1972 of the U.K.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
January 16, 1974.

Morgan Cuts Prime Rate to 9.5 Percent

Other Banks Expected To Follow the Move

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today it is cutting its prime rate to 9 1/2 percent from 9 3/4 percent, effective tomorrow.

The cut reflects what money market sources say is finally the meaningful easing in short-term interest rates that they had been expecting.

The sources said that while the prime rate still only stands at its late November level, after the December rise to 10 percent, Morgan's move comes at a time when both administered and "free" money market rates are showing some signs of further ease.

Rates in the free market, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and Eurodollars, have all eased slightly recently.

Also, the sources noted, loan demand has slackened during the past two or three weeks, and the forecasted economic slowdown is also under way.

Most major banks remain at 9 3/4 percent, although First National Bank of Chicago yesterday moved to a 9.70 percent prime rate.

How far and how fast rates will fall is still uncertain, dealers said, as the inflation rate still remains at historically high levels.

However, as the economic slowdown becomes more pronounced, the sources expect that the prime rate will continue to edge lower in the coming months.

None of the other major banks had any immediate comment on the Morgan move, although it was felt that several could follow it by the end of the week.

N.Y. Prices Spurred By Cut in Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—News of a cut in the prime rate by Morgan Guaranty Trust spurred prices on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average had lost most of an early

gain when news of the prime rate reduction reached Wall Street. With that, the Dow began moving ahead again and closed the session at 871, up 7.53.

Trading was fairly active, and volume totaled 16.88 million shares compared with 17.33 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed the early gain in part to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's remarks yesterday that he expected a resumption of Arab oil supplies to the United States following a disagreement in the Mideast.

Mountain Fuel Supply, one of the day's outstanding performers, spurred 7 points to 77, reversing a recent weak trend.

However, oil stocks generally traded in narrowly mixed fashion, showing little reaction to new tax measures proposed by President Nixon in connection with exploration and development.

American Motors, the most active stock, rose 5 1/8 to 7 7/8 on 536,600 shares. It reported higher mid-January car sales.

The car maker also reported that it was not engaged in merger negotiations with Volkswagen. There have been persistent rumors the past year that the two auto companies were planning a merger but American Motors has always denied them.

Other active stocks included Goodyear Tire up 1 to 17, Brunswick also ahead 1 to 14 1/8, and Fannie Mae 1 1/4 higher to 20 3/8. Less-active Motorola climbed 1 1/4 to 52 1/2. Dart Industries, a high reported improved earnings for the year, rose a point to 18 1/2.

Gold mining shares fell several points following a drop in the price of gold bullion in London.

Dome Mines fell 5 to 17 3/8. Homestake Mining 5 1/8 to 28 3/4, ASA 3 1/8 to 30, and Campbell Red Lake 2 1/4 to 33 1/2.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index rose 1.07 to 46.45.

Company Reports

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	312.7	294.1
Profits (millions)	27.25	20.16
Per Share	1.44	0.92

Revenue (millions)	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	1,300.0	1,161.0
Profits (millions)	51.27	28.01
Per Share	2.73	1.20

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	335.3	250.8
Profits (millions)	12.89	11.06
Per Share	0.62	0.53

First Half	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	637.4	498.8
Profits (millions)	27.85	23.94
Per Share	1.32	1.15

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	164.7	145.1
Profits (millions)	4.06	3.75
Per Share	0.26	0.19

First Half	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	324.2	287.0
Profits (millions)	15.50	6.57
Per Share	0.45	0.31

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	46.3	27.8
Profits (millions)	1.97	1.15
Per Share	0.36	0.28

Revenue (millions)	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	2,648.0	2,215.0
Profits (millions)	282.3	122.0
Per Share	6.90	3.49

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	682.8	545.7
Profits (millions)	78.9	66.0
Per Share	0.68	0.59

Revenue (millions)	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	2,546.0	2,114.0
Profits (millions)	285.5	144.30
Per Share	2.62	2.17

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	537.0	473.0
Profits (millions)	63.17	67.19
Per Share	1.42	1.57

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Weekly net asset value

on January 21, 1974

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$29.56

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$21.57

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Germany Sign Oil Pact With Algeria

A West German group of companies has signed a joint venture agreement with the Algerian state-owned oil company Sonatrach for exploration and production of petroleum in four concession areas totaling 19,700 square kilometers in the Sahara. Sonatrach will hold a 51 percent share in the joint venture and the German group 49 percent. Within the German group, Veba Chemie holds 70 percent, Winterhall 25 percent and Union Rheinische Braunkohle 5 percent. For the exploration phase, the group has set aside 165 million deutsche marks. Veba says that independent of any success in the exploration, Sonatrach has agreed to deliver a total of 30 million tons of crude oil to the German group through 1977 at possibly varying annual amounts. If exploration is successful, a 12-year phase of joint oil production will follow, Veba says.

VW Introduces New Line in U.S.

Volkswagen, which made its mark selling plain-looking rear-engine cars, hopes to pull itself out of a three-year U.S. sales slump with the introduction of the next year or so of three conventionally designed, front-engine, small cars. The first model, called the Dasher, has a water-cooled front engine, and front-wheel drive, is slightly larger than the Beetle and is priced at \$3,976. Another model, similar in size and price to the Beetle and code-named the EA 387 in Europe, will be priced at about \$3,000. The third, a sporty version of the larger Dasher, is the highest priced VW at over \$4,000. The VW hits its 500,000-unit U.S.

sales forecast for this year, it will be the first year-to-year gain for the company since its record year of 1970 when 680,000 units were retained. Since then, sales have dropped every year, hitting 476,300 last year despite a forecast for a gain to 530,000.

Japanese Auto Output Up 12.5%

Japanese auto output totaled a record 7,033,737 units in 1973, up 12.5 percent from a year earlier. The year-to-year gain was higher than the 8.3 percent in 1972 and 9.9 percent in 1971, but lower than the 13.1 percent in 1970 and 14.4 percent in 1969. The 1973 gain was due mainly to higher sales in the domestic market. Toyota led other makers with an output of 2,308,095 units, up 10.6 percent from a year earlier. Nissan Motor produced 2,039,341 units, up 9.4 percent from a year earlier.

Gulf Oil to Buy Circus

Gulf Oil's subsidiary, Venture Out in America Inc., has signed a letter of intent to acquire from Mattel Inc. the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows Inc. Terms of the proposed acquisition were not disclosed. Gulf says the acquisition is subject to a number of conditions, including approval by the Gulf board at its next meeting Feb. 12. A month ago, Mattel, a financially plagued toymaker, announced that it had signed a letter of intent to sell Ringling Brothers to an undisclosed "major U.S. industrial corporation." In addition to the widely known circus, Ringling Brothers also is developer of a 700-acre site near Orlando, Fla., known as Circus World.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

January 16, 1974.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-2000-74- Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5 P/E					-2000-74- Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5 P/E					-2000-74- Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5 P/E					-2000-74- Stocks and High, Low, Div in 5 P/E								
Stk.	High	Low	Div	Chg	Stk.	High	Low	Div	Chg	Stk.	High	Low	Div	Chg	Stk.	High	Low	Div	Chg				
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New York

The Bonds were offered and sold under the United States and Canada.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 24, 1974



\$ 25,000,000

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EDUCENTRO

Proell Is en Route To New Ski Streak By Taking Downhill

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Annemarie Proell-Moser of Austria started another winning streak today, capturing the last downhill race before next week's world championships by the incredible margin of 2.4 seconds.

The 20-year-old Austrian downhill queen hurled down the 2,800-meter track—the longest of this season's World Cup competition—in 2 minutes 3.01 seconds, defeating the Swiss archrival Marie-Thérèse Nadig, who was clocked 2:10.41, and Austria's Wilfried Drexler 2:10.50.

American Cindy Nelson, who earlier this month stopped Proell's streak off 11 consecutive downhill victories, was seventh in 2:12.92.

Proell's victory came on the same track where she made her World Cup debut in 1968, placing last among 76 competitors at the age of 15 when she scaled only 72 points.

Since then, she has gained experience—and weight. She weighs 150 now.

"Today was the most important one for me to win this World Cup season," Proell said. "I needed the victory to boost my confidence for the world championships."

Nelson, whom Proell described as "my most dangerous rival for the world downhill title," said she lacked the steep parts she enjoyed in the Grindelwald (Switzerland) race which she won.

"I am not looking for excuses," Nelson said. "But this track was not steep enough. I like to go fast."

Proell said, "The track may have been less steep than that in Grindelwald."

Grindelwald, but it was longer and required great physical strength.

With her victory today, the Austrian is heading toward her fourth straight World Cup title; she now has 150 points. Nadig is second with 122 and Hansy Wenzel of Liechtenstein third with 103.

Wenzel, winner of a giant slalom earlier this season, was sidelined today because of a leg injury suffered in training.

Another prominent non-starter was Claudia Giordani of Italy, also a giant slalom winner. She was hurt in the Grindelwald downhill race in a tumble after the finish.

Heini Messner, head coach of the Austrian women's team, said, "Annemarie appears to have overcome the psychological effect of her recent downhill defeat. Her margin of 2.4 seconds is remarkable at a time when races are decided by hundredths of a second."

The Austrian girls underlined their continuing strength in downhill racing by taking five of the top ten places.

The best non-European entry was Wendy Clift of Canada, who came in 10th today with a time of 2:13.57.

American Marilyn Cochran, in her first race since recovering from an ankle injury suffered in December, was 28th in 2:18.97.

"She deserves credit for a fine performance after a month of absence from the ski tracks," said U.S. team manager Hank Tauber. "Marilyn will certainly be back in shape for the world championships."

Proell said, "The track may have been less steep than that in Grindelwald."



Annemarie Proell-Moser ... in triumph

France to Hold Major Races

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The French government has virtually demolished the major leagues of auto racing for this year but left the big money-makers alone. A government spokesman said that there will be 23 races in the country this year, instead of the 900 which had originally been planned.

In early December, French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer suspended all racing because of the oil shortage and then, when the crisis eased up at the end of the month, the total ban was lifted.

The list of races to be held this year was announced yesterday and included all the Formula One and two events—including the French and Monaco Grand Prix—and the 24 Hours of Le Mans.

Passer Jaynes Top Draft Choice

New Football League Starts Work

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The ambitious World Football League held its first draft of college players here yesterday and the Memphis team, which lacks a name, made David Jaynes, the Kansas quarterback, the No. 1 selection.

The 12 teams picked six players each, most of them running backs and quarterbacks, and their approaches were varied. One approach was to select big names like John Cappelletti, the Heisman Trophy winner from Penn State, or John Hicks, Ohio State's outstanding lineman, with the knowledge that a team would have to compete with the National Football League at the \$500,000 level to sign such stars.

The NFL draft will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday here.

The other approaches were to draft players of lesser renown and of potential less expense or to pick players with regional identities who may help sell tickets.

The WFL plans to play a 20-game schedule beginning July 17 on Wednesday and Thursday nights for television purposes. But the league has no television commitment. Seven of the 12 teams are located in NFL territories and two, the Boston Bulls and Chicago Fire, will be sharing stadiums, Soldier Field and Wrigley Field, with NFL clubs, the Patriots and Bears, respectively.

The New York team, which has an owner in Robert Schmeitzel but no coach, no stadium and no name, picked on the first round the Stanford quarterback Mike Sorya, whose father, Vince, was a New York Knickerbocker basketball player and coach.

Other franchises are Birmingham, Florida, Toronto, Southern California, Philadelphia, Hawaii, Washington and Detroit.

Sometime next month the WFL will hold a second draft of 40 rounds totaling 480 college players. Then there will be a draft of the existing pros in the NFL.

Gary L. Davidson, the WFL president and founder, was reluctant to declare a bidding war against the NFL. "Let's just say we are offering new employment opportunities to players who might want a change in climate or a chance to make more money," he said.

Washington Still Wants to Have Padre Franchise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).

The Washington group seeking to purchase the San Diego Padres National League franchise said yesterday that it had arranged for indemnity against lawsuits arising from the proposed transfer.

"We urgently request a meeting with you this week to discuss this development and to finalize the details of closing," Joseph Danzansky, who heads the Washington group, said in a telegram to the Padres owner, C. Arnold Smith.

The National League had conditionally approved the transfer of the franchise to Washington at a meeting in Houston Dec. 6. However, Smith and the league announced Dec. 20 that Danzansky's group had failed to meet the conditions, including provision for indemnity against suits filed by the city of San Diego.

Smith later proposed to sell the team to a Los Angeles group headed by Marjorie Everett Lindheimer, but the National League turned down the sale.

Danzansky since has said that he was continuing efforts to get the team transferred to Washington.

Davidson has estimated that the new franchises, which cost from \$50,000 to \$250,000 will lose \$500,000 the first year. "It could be a lot more than that," commented Bob Woolf, the prominent players' agent, who was a visitor to the draft. Woolf did not see player salaries escalating four and five times as they did after the establishment of two other Davidson enterprises, the American Basketball Association and the World Hockey League.

The average player salary in the NFL is \$36,000 and Woolf said he imagined that pressure from the new league might advance the average to \$35,000.

Except for the Canadian League, football players have had no hiving competition for their skills since the six-year war between the American and National Leagues ended in 1968 with a merger.

Woody Green, the Arizona State running back, expected to be drafted early by an NFL team, was the first choice of the Florida franchise, which will play in Jacksonville's Gator Bowl.

Birmingham's selections were mostly Southern with Alabama's running back, Wilbur Jackson, No. 1. Southern California, set to play in the baseball stadium in Anaheim, took two University of California stars, Jim McCallister and Kermit Johnson.

Philadelphia chose Cappelletti on the first round and Hicks was Florida's second-round choice. Ed Jones, the Tennessee State defensive end, expected to be the first pick in the NFL draft by the Dallas Cowboys, was not chosen until the third round by the Detroit team of the WFL.

Other prominent draftees: Gary Marang, Boston College quarterback, Boston, first round; Randy Gradishar, Ohio State linebacker, by Boston, third round; Dave Casper, Notre Dame tight end, by Chicago, fourth round; Ed Shuttlesworth, Michigan fullback, by Detroit, fourth round; Pat Pennington, Massachusetts quarterback, by Detroit, fifth round; Lynn Swann, Southern California receiver, by Memphis, second round, and Kim McQuilken, Lehigh quarterback, by Toronto, second round.



NET SUCCESS—Chicago's Ronald Maki raises his hands after scoring as New York Rangers' goalie Ed Giacomin watches puck hit the nets and bounce out.

Smith Finally Makes It To Court—And Is Upset

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (UPI).

Raul Ramirez of Mexico upset fourth-seeded Stan Smith, 7-6, 3-6, 7-5, in a third-round match of the \$100,000 U.S. professional indoor tennis championship yesterday.

It was the top-ranked American's first match in the tournament since he lost to Jimmy Connors in the opening round and advanced to the third round when Jan Kriek of Czechoslovakia, defeated.

Ramirez, 30, played brilliantly, particularly in the clutch. He won both 13-point tie-breakers, 7 to 5.

In the final set, Ramirez led 6-3, in the tiebreaker, but Smith fought off two match points to make it 6-5. Ramirez then served strongly to Smith's backhand, and the American returned over the baseline to end the battle.

Ramirez's father, a former Mexican Davis Cup player who has helped coach his son, saw him achieve one of his biggest victories.

In their only previous meeting, three years ago, Ramirez won in straight sets at Forest Hills. Last year, Ramirez showed improvement with victories over Ilie Nastase, John Newcombe, Fred Stolle and Jimmy Connors. This is his first tournament on the World Championship Tennis circuit.

Roger Taylor, the British Sundayway, was also upset, losing to American Eddie Dibbs, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5. Dibbs scored with his two-handed backhand and won the match by breaking service. Tom Okker of the Netherlands, seeded third, easily downed Denmark's Torben Ulrich, 6-3, 6-0.

Others who advanced to the fourth round were Mark Cox of Britain and American Bob Lutz. Cox was in top form as he defeated Fred McMillan of South Africa, 6-3, 6-2. Lutz had little trouble in putting out Jun Kamiwazumi of Japan, 6-3, 6-1.

Advancing to the third round were Chris Mottram of Britain, Cliff Drysdale of South Africa,

Ross Case of Australia and Arthur Ashe and Harold Solomon of the United States.

Solomon won by default when his opponent, Brian Fairlie of New Zealand, failed to appear. It was later learned that Fairlie had not known he was scheduled for an early match.

Mottram, 18, won off eight games in beating American Tom Edes, 6-4, 6-0. Drysdale ousted Patricio Cornejo of Chile, 6-4, 6-4, and Case eliminated Hans Pohmann of West Germany, 6-2, 6-2.

Ashe was sharp as he beat Patrick Proisy of France, 6-3, 6-3. Smith's defeat was another blow to the tournament. Monday, eight players, including Nastase and Newcombe, withdrew. All but one claimed to have injuries.

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Another Good Word—and Car—for Csonka

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Around the time of World War II, the Pittsburgh sports editor Chet Smith was in Urbana, Ill., for a football game. On the eve of the game several other reporters gathered in his room for Attitude Adjustment Hour and with them was a brash young man from Seattle whose job was assembling names, numbers and vital statistics for Bill Stern, the broadcaster. The young man tended to take charge.

"Let's pick an all-time team," he said over the first drink. "We'll start with fullback. My nomination is Doc Blanchard."

"Brunko Nagurski isn't bad," Chet said mildly.

The young man nodded. "Nagurski? Who ever heard of Bronko Nagurski?"

"Young man," Chet said, "I don't know who invited you here but this is my room and it's my whiskey we're drinking. You have 30 seconds to get out." The young man got, as some young men of tomorrow may have to do if he speaks ill of Larry Csonka.

"What did you think of Nagurski's statement the other day?" a man asked Csonka yesterday. Nagurski, the bonecrusher of the old Chicago Bears, had said for publication that in his judgment Csonka was better than Nagurski, Jim Brown, Jimmy Taylor or any other fullback of the past.

"It was a very generous compliment," Csonka said. "He's recognized as one of the great athletes, an established star. It was gracious and big of him to say what he did."

Good Mark

"Who would you pick as the greatest running back of all time?" somebody asked.

"I couldn't possibly," Csonka said. "There have been so many fine running backs with so many different styles you can't compare them."

The most seismic member of the Miami Dolphins' backfield—he registers 6.1 on the Richter



Larry Csonka, left, and Bronko Nagurski: A pair of hard running fullbacks.

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This was from a young man with a clipboard, and the big man's mustache curved in gentle amusement.

"When we won the championship," he said. "When we won it the second time, because not many teams do that."

"I feel rewarded every time I walk on the field," he said. "Especially against a team like Minnesota, when you know you're in a contest with people who have the same thoughts you have, to whom the game means the same as it means to you. That's real. The publicity, the headlines, the hokey, that's grand. It makes the game what it is, but that's the field will remain. When you walk through the tunnel onto the field, you're walking into reality."

"That's downright poetic," a man said.

"I don't know if it's poetic," Csonka said, "but it's true."

Immediately, Ali was on his feet to defend his brother. He hurried himself at Frasier. They rolled onto the platform, trying ineffectually to punch at each other as stagehands and handlers rushed to separate them. Eddie Futch, Frasier's trainer, hauled his fighter off, yelling, "Joe, don't! What are you doing?"

"I don't want anyone calling me ignorant and I'm sick of taking his abuse—I just want Monday night," Frasier said as he was led from the studio, failing to watch the final six rounds of the rerun and leaving Ali and announcer Howard Cosell to take it from there.

He whirled at the door and Ali shouted to him, "Monday night, boy, you be there!"

"You'll be there," Frasier snapped. "Take damn sure you're there."

Press agents for both men expressed astonishment at the bitter and physical exchange, insisting they had had no part in it.

"All I know," said one of the men from Frasier's camp, "is that Joe didn't want to do the show at all, and he told the network that if Ali got out of line at all, he would walk out."

ABA Colonels Sign A Top Rebounder

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23 (UPI).—In a move to strengthen the Kentucky Colonels for their stretch drive, the club yesterday announced the signing of 6-foot-10-inch Jim Bradley, the nation's third leading rebounder at Northern Illinois University last season.

Bradley, declared ineligible for college competition this season because of his participation in an all-star game at Gary, Ind., said he decided to forgo a fifth year in college in order to turn pro. He averaged 23.4 points and 17.8 rebounds as a junior at Northern Illinois.

Westfall of the Islanders, left wing, and Bobby Schmeitzel of Vancouver and Mickey Redmond of Detroit, right wing.

Billy Reay of Chicago, the West coast, selected three of his own players—Stan Mikita and Pat Martin, centers, Jim Pappin, a right wing. Reay also listed Martin as a right wing for the all-star class.

Others named by Reay to the West coast were Barclay Plager of St. Louis and Joe Watson of Philadelphia, defensemen; Gary Unger of St. Louis, center, and Rob Berry of Los Angeles, left wings.

The all-star game will be played at the Chicago Stadium next Tuesday night.

Besides Mahovlich, Bowman selected Dallas Smith of Boston and Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders, defensemen; Gil Perreault of Buffalo and Jacques Lemaire of Montreal, centers; Ed

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Proell Is en Route to New Ski Streak by Taking Downhill

GRINDELWALD, Austria, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Annemarie Proell, 20, of Austria started another winning streak today, capturing the downhill race before next world championships by an incredible margin of 2.4 seconds.

The 20-year-old Austrian downhill skier won the 2,800-meter race in 1:10.50, the longest of this year's World Cup competition—minutes 8.01 seconds, defeating Swiss skier Marie Perle, 1:12.91, and Austria's Wilfried Mader, 1:13.10.

Proell's victory came on the 10th day of the season where she made her debut in 1968, placing 15th among 76 competitors at the 1968 Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria.

Proell, who has gained a reputation for her speed and weight, she won the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, where she won the gold medal in the downhill race.

Proell's victory today was the most important of her career, as she won the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, where she won the gold medal in the downhill race.



Annemarie Proell-Moser ... in triumph

France to Hold Major Races

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The French government has virtually demolished the minor leagues of auto racing for this year but left the big money-makers alone. A government spokesman said that there will be 223 races in the country this year, instead of the 900 which had originally been planned.

In early December, French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer suspended all racing because of the oil shortage and then when the crisis eased up at the end of the month, the total ban was lifted.

The list of races to be held this year was announced yesterday and included all the Formula One and two events including the French and Monaco Grand Prix and the 24 Hours of Le Mans.

Passer Jaynes Top Draft Choice New Football League Starts Work

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The ambitious World Football League held its first draft of college players here yesterday and the Memphis team, which lacks a name, made David Jaynes, the Kansas quarterback, the No. 1 selection.

The 12 teams picked six players each, most of them running backs and quarterbacks, and their approaches were varied. One approach was to select big names like John Cappelletti, the Heisman Trophy winner from Penn State, or John Elkus, Ohio State's outstanding lineman, with the knowledge that a team would have to compete with the National Football League at the \$250,000 level to sign such stars. The NFL draft will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday here.

The other approach was to draft players of lesser renown and of potential less expensive or to pick players with regional identities who may help sell tickets.

Sometime next month the WFL will hold a second draft of 40 rounds totaling 480 college players. Then there will be a draft of the existing pros in the NFL.

Gary L. Davidson, the WFL president and founder, was reluctant to declare a bidding war against the NFL. "Let's just say we are offering new employment opportunities to players who might want a change in climate or a chance to make more money," he said.

Davidson has estimated that the new franchise, which cost from \$50,000 to \$250,000 will lose \$500,000 the first year. "It could be a lot more than that," commented Bob Woolf, the prominent players' agent, who was a visitor to the draft. Woolf did not see player salaries escalating four and five times as they did after the establishment of two other Davidson enterprises, the American Basketball Association and the World Hockey League.

Washington Still Wants to Have Padre Franchise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Washington group seeking to purchase the San Diego Padres National League franchise said yesterday that it had arranged for indemnity against lawsuits arising from the proposed transfer.

"We urgently request a meeting with you this week to discuss the details of closing," Joseph Danansky, who heads the Washington group, said in a telegram to the Padres owner, C. Arnholt Smith.

The National League had conditionally approved the transfer of the franchise to Washington at a meeting in Houston Dec. 6. However, Smith and the league announced Dec. 20 that Danansky's group had failed to meet the conditions, including provision for indemnity against suits filed by the city of San Diego. Smith later proposed to sell the team to a Los Angeles group headed by Marjorie Everett Lindheimer, but the National League turned down the sale.

Danansky since has said that he was continuing efforts to get the team transferred to Washington.



NET SUCCESS—Chicago's Ronald Naki raises his hands after scoring a goal. Ed Giacomin watches puck hit the net and bounce out.

Smith Finally Makes It To Court—And Is Upset

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Raul Ramirez of Mexico upset fourth-seeded Stan Smith, 7-6, 7-6, in a third-round match of the \$100,000 U.S. professional indoor tennis championship yesterday.

It was the top-ranked American's first match in the tournament. He had drawn a bye in the opening round and advanced to the third round when Jan Kriek of South Africa defaulted.

Ramirez, 20, played brilliantly, particularly in the clutch. He won both 12-point tie-breakers, 7 to 5.

In the final set, Ramirez led, 6-3, in the tiebreaker but Smith fought off two match points to make it 6-5. Ramirez then served strongly to Smith's backhand, and the American returned over the net to end the battle.

Ramirez, a former Mexican Davis Cup player who has helped coach his son, now has achieved one of his biggest victories.

In their only previous meeting, three years ago, Smith won in straight sets at Forest Hills. Last year, Ramirez showed improvement with victories over the Netherlands, John Newcombe, Fred Stolle and Jimmy Connors. This is his first tournament on the World Championship Tennis circuit.

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Another Good Word—and Car—for Csonka

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Around the time of World War II, the Pittsburgh sports editor Chet Smith was in Urbana, Ill., for a football game. On the eve of the game several other reporters gathered in his room for Attitude Adjustment Hour and with them was a young man named Larry Csonka.

Csonka, who was then a radio writer, was a very good-looking, well-dressed young man. He was a native of Pittsburgh and was a fan of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

"Let's pick an all-time team," he said over the first drink. "We'll start with fullback. My nomination is Doc Blanchard."

"Blanchard? Nagurski wasn't had," Chet said rudely.

The young man looked at Nagurski. "Who ever heard of Nagurski?" Chet said.

"Young man," Chet said, "I don't know who invited you here but this is my room and it's my whiskey you're drinking. You have 30 seconds to get out." The young man got up and went to the door. "What did you think of Nagurski's statement the other day?" a man asked Csonka yesterday.

"Nagurski, the owner of the Chicago Bears, had said for publication that in his judgment, Csonka was better than Nagurski, Jim Brown, Jimmy Taylor or any other fullback of the past."

"It was a very generous compliment," Csonka said. "He's recognized as one of the great athletes in established star. It was gracious and big of him to say what he did."

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"Who would you pick as the greatest running back of all time?" somebody asked.

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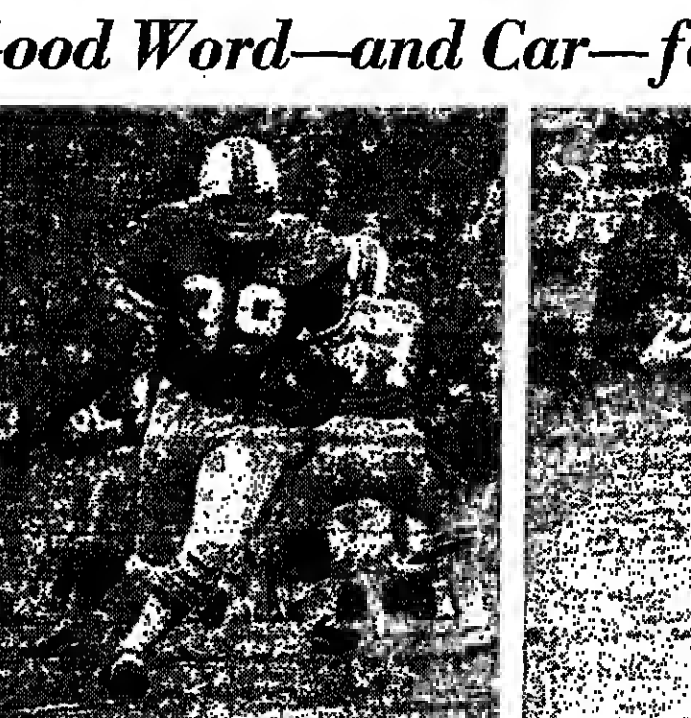
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The word "ignorant" angered Frazier. He got up quickly and shouted: "You three of you calling me ignorant. Damn three of you. Who are you calling ignorant?"

All did not budge from his chair, but his brother Rahaman jumped in front of Joe.

"You in this too?" Frazier demanded, and then jumped at him.



Larry Csonka, left, and Bronco Nagurski: A pair of hard running fullbacks.

Astros' Ceden Ready to Field Mixed Reactions

HOUSTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Cesar Ceden, who was expected to be a star in the Houston Astros, was ready to field mixed reactions from fans and players concerning his recent conviction on a charge of involuntary homicide in the shooting death of a young woman in the Dominican Republic.

The 23-year-old outfielder of the Houston Astros drew a \$100 fine Jan. 18 after having been held in jail for 20 days following the Dec. 10 shooting.

"I know some people are going to accept what has happened and I know some people won't," he said. "Some players on other teams may try to use the concentration away, but it's not going to work. I won't pay any attention to those players. I'll just put on my uniform and play my game."

"I think this will help me be a better person. I think I've grown up a lot in the last few weeks."

The ballplayer met with Spec Richardson, Astros general manager, who had flown to Santo Domingo to assist him while his case was being judged.

A transcript of the court ruling said that Ceden had been found responsible for acting "imprudently in allowing the victim to obtain the firearm he was carrying, and in handling it clumsily if discharged, causing her death."

Ceden said reports that he waited more than a half-hour before going to the police after the shooting were incorrect.

"I went to my house, told my wife what happened, then went to the police," he said. "I was scared. I saw my baseball career was in danger."

He said his wife, Cora, had brought him food at the jail three times a day.

Ceden said he had carried a gun since arriving in his native Dominican Republic last October because he had \$4,000 worth of gold and diamond jewelry.

"Someone had stolen my watch and some diamonds a week before the shooting," he said.

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	22	10	.688	0
New York	20	12	.625	2
Philadelphia	18	14	.563	4
Washington	16	16	.500	6
Buffalo	14	18	.438	8
Central Division				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	20	12	.625	0
Atlanta	18	14	.563	2
Chicago	16	16	.500	4
St. Louis	14	18	.438	6
Phoenix	12	20	.375	8
Pacific Division				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	20	12	.625	0
Golden State	18	14	.563	2
Portland	16	16	.500	4
San Francisco	14	18	.438	6
Seattle	12	20	.375	8
Western Conference				
Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	20	12	.625	0
San Francisco	18	14	.563	2
Los Angeles	16	16	.500	4
Golden State	14	18	.438	6
Seattle	12	20	.375	8

Kansas Gives Notre Dame No. 1 Scare

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A pressure of being No. 1 all-around caught up with Notre Dame today as the Fighting Irish, who stunned UCLA last Saturday to break a 27-game losing streak, were rewarded with the No. 1 ranking in the nation, last night almost saw it slip in their first game since the victory.

Notre Dame blew most of a 14-point lead and had to lead 10-0 at halftime to defeat Kansas, 74-72, before a screaming crowd of 300 at Allen Fieldhouse in Lawrence, Kan. Freshman Adrian Landry layup with 1 minute 40 seconds left provided the winning shot for Notre Dame.

The Irish seemed to be in control as they took a 49-35 lead at half. But Kansas came back and outscored the Irish, 24-13, in a three-minute span and led only 61-59 with 11 minutes left. The Jayhawks' Tommy Williams scored 18 points, including a clutch shot in the final minute to pull away to a 74-72 victory.

Notre Dame's John Stumate, who scored 19 of his team's 27 points in the second half, rallied Kansas again in the final minute, but was fouled by a 418 Jerk. Dandley, then a va for his clinching basket, missed a 19-point shot, pulled down a rebound of Dandley's missed shot with 20 seconds left and Kansas' hopes of an upset were dashed.

Other top games last night, 3-ranked North Carolina defeated Duke 84-77, led by David Thompson's 20 points, downed North Carolina State 80-70, a Maryland beat Cincinnati 88-78, and Kansas State defeated Iowa 84-78.

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Frazier Takes Offense as Ali Calls Him 'Ignorant'

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Joe Frazier, goaded by Muhammad Ali's braying and needling, jumped from his chair at a TV network studio today and struggled with the boxer who will fight him Friday at Madison Square Garden.

Frazier, sitting calmly while watching the re-run of their March, 1971, bout, which Joe won by a unanimous decision, commented after the ninth round that Ali had to go to the hospital after the fight.

Ali countered: "I went to the hospital for 10 minutes. You want for a month. Why bring something like the hospital up? That's ignorant."

The word "ignorant" angered Frazier. He got up quickly and shouted: "You three of you calling me ignorant. Damn three of you. Who are you calling ignorant?"

All did not budge from his chair, but his brother Rahaman jumped in front of Joe.

"You in this too?" Frazier demanded, and then jumped at him.

Immediately, Ali was on his feet to defend his brother. He hurled himself at Frazier. They rolled onto the platform, trying to separate them. Eddie Futch, Frazier's trainer, hauled his fighter off, yelling: "Joe, don't! What are you doing?"

"I don't want anyone calling me ignorant and I'm sick of taking his abuse—just wait until Monday night," Frazier said as he was led from the studio, failing to watch the final six rounds of the rerun and leaving Ali and announcer Howard Cosell to take it from there.

He whirled at the door and Ali shouted to him: "Monday night, boy, you're there!"

"I'll be there," Frazier snapped. "Make damn sure you're there."

Press agents for both men expressed astonishment at the bitter and physical exchange, insisting they had had no part in it.

"All I know," said one of the men from Frazier's camp, "is that Joe didn't want to do the show at all, and he told the network that if Ali got out of line at all, he would walk out."

Mahovich an All-Star Again

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (AP)—Frank Mahovich of the Montreal Canadiens was added to the East squad yesterday for the National Hockey League's 23rd annual All-Star game next Tuesday.

Mahovich was among eight players added by Montreal coach Scotty Bowman, who will pilot the East Division stars. With seven goals and five assists, he has the second-highest point total in all-star game history. The entire 20-man West squad has only three goals and eight assists in all-star competition.

Besides Mahovich, Bowman selected Dallas Smith of Boston and Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders' defensemen; Gil Perault of Buffalo and Jacques Lemire of Montreal, centers; Ed Westfall of the Islanders, left wing, and Bobby Schmeitz of Vancouver and Mickey Redmond of Detroit, right wings.

Billy Ray of Chicago, the West coach, selected three of his own players—Stan Mikita and Pit Martin, centers, Jim Pappin, a right wing. Ray also listed Martin as a right wing for the all-star clash.

Others named by Ray to the West squad were Barclay Plager of St. Louis and Joe Watson of Philadelphia, defensemen; Garry Unger of St. Louis, center, and Joey Johnston of California and Bob Berry of Los Angeles, left wings.

The all-star game will be played at the Chicago Stadium next Tuesday night.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Philadelphia	18	14	0	.563
Pittsburgh	16	16	0	.500
Buffalo	14	18	0	.438
Detroit	12	20	0	.375
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